The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,108.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance......Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALA- [redacted] COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CAL-

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every

ship ARCOT, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st November

	Nov.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Colombo	30
" Rutnagherry	22		Dec.
" Vingorla	22	" Galle	1
" Carwar	23	" Negapatam	4
" Mangalore	24	" Madras	6
" Cannanore	25	" Coconada	8
" Tellicherry	25	" Vizagapatam	9
" Calicut	26	" Bimlipatam	9
" Beypore	26	" Gopaulpore	10
" Cochin	27	" False Point	11
" Allepey	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
" Tuticorin	29		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1871, at noon.

	Nov.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	15
	Dec.		
" Kurrachee	1	" Fao	15
" Guadur	2	" Bushire	16
" Muscat	4	" Linga	19
" Bunder Abbas	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Linga	8	" Muscat	22
" Bushire	10	" Guadur	24
" Fao	12	" Kurrachee	27
Arrive BUSSORAH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	30

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th November 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

The New, First-Class, Fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 7th December. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£ 50 0	£ 35 0	£ 19 0
" Port Said	£ 37 0	£ 23 0	£ 14 6
" Suez	£ 36 9	£ 22 9	£ 13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12 Meadow Street, 24th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. The Steamers APIS and SPHINX have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

The new Passenger Steamer FLORA, 2,320 Tons, which has very superior accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th December.

RATES OF PASSAGE PER FLORA:

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Trieste	£50	£35
To Suez	£36	£22

[*See Special Advertisement.*]

The Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th January.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER APIS AND SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Triest [redacted] and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s mers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediate of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles sh andria and Marseilles, and the voy greeable, it being a coasting tri from the Island of Candia occupies only 4½ to 5 day employed on this Line, ce, with special re- ga Passengers, and have At Trieste the traveller picturesque and interest- ys six hours to five days to £7 to £13.

o.'s steamers to Suez can have that Company's steamers from at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess transit through Egypt), to which the at Suez will attend.

nts also Passage Tickets for the steamers andria and Trieste, and for the Railway Alexandria.

RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

£13 | Second Class £9

nder 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

ED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 d; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

rsonal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200lbs., 2nd Class lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese, and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 13th November 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ISPAHAN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 23rd Nov., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 21st November.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To be despatched hence about 28th instant.)

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD and Co.'s new and powerful Steam-ship STEPHENSONS, 1,291 registered Tons, G. Bray, Commander. This fine Steamer has extensive passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

RATES ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto to Liverpool	£50
2nd Class to ditto	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Suez Canal, calling at Malta.)

THE New Steam Ship REDEWATER, 1,429 tons, 140 Horse-power, 800 effective (classed A1 for 100 years at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander. This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for thirty passengers, and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant. Excluding detention in the Canal the Outward Passage was made in 28 days.

Rates of Passage Money:

1st class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st class to Suez	£ 30
1st class to Malta	£ 40

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November 1871.

£15 TO ENGLAND.

THE magnificent first class full power iron Steam Ship EUROPEAN, 2,600 Tons Register, 450 Horse Power, (lately of Allan's, Liverpool and Canadian Line), G. F. Abram, Commander, will leave Bombay for Liverpool direct (via Suez Canal), on the 10th JANUARY 1872.

FARE, INCLUDING FOOD, Rs. 150.

It is necessary, to prevent disappointment, that intending Passengers should make prompt application to the Undersigned, otherwise the Agents of the Steamer will proceed to fill up the Cabin space with cargo unless Passages are immediately booked.

JOHNSON & Co.,

Ship-Brokers, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

NOTE.—Should a sufficient number of Native Passengers offer, separate accommodation will be provided for them. Fare—Rs. 150.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on MONDAY, 1st January 1872.

EGITTO, on FRIDAY, 1st December 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 [illegible]	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters ex Stanley Castle.

H J M—65 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms of a quantity of Grey, Colored and White Piece Goods, Twist &c., &c.,

10 Bales Grey Shirtings 7 to 8.
7 " T Cloth.
1 Case Silk bordered Dhooties.
2 " Sarries.
2 " Prints, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1871.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES, PLANKS, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mazagon Land Company's Bunder, about 200 tons of first class Teak Squares, Planks, Boards and Scantlings in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers, on account of the following first purchasers, viz.:—

Mr. George Winn, contractor Bombay and Egutpoora; Moladina Hubib, Gunnee Noor Mahomed, Abdoolla Jeeva and Sullaman Latiff.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, this day MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned, the following Goods saved from the wrecked Steamer "Breadalbane," ex Teazer:—

50 Cases Sundries.
22 Drums Oil.

Particulars can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

Terms Cash—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the Goods from the Warehouse.

Under instructions, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, to-morrow TUESDAY the 21st, WEDNESDAY the 22nd, THURSDAY the 23rd, and FRIDAY the 24th instant, at 1 p. m. on each day, on account of the concerned, the following packages saved from the wrecked Steamer Breadalbane, ex Codabux:—

About 964 Packages Sundries, and addressed cases of private effects. Particulars of which can be had on application to Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., Agents to Lloyds.

TERMS CASH—Purchasers will have to pay Custom Duty and clear the goods from the Warehouse.

AUCTION SALE OF WROUGHT IRON WHEEL.

This day, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12, Gilder Street, on account and at the risk of Mr. W. J. Addis, C.E.

53 Pairs Iron Bullock Cart Wheels.
24 Do. Buggy do.
19 Do. Brougham do.
58 Bundles Iron Tires in pieces.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Peroo Mahomud, on account and at the risk of Mr. H. Lewis and Mrs. Mary A. Lewis.

A lot of valuable Jewellery.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable English Walnutwood and richly open Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, handsome Plated 6, 8, 10 and 12 Light Chandeliers by Nash, valuable Clocks, first-rate Musical Boxes, large Iron Safes, rich Ornaments, &c., at Modykhana.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his late residence, at Modykhana, by order of the Receiver and Manager of the Estate of the late Runchordass Megjee, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Broadwood, a handsome English-built double-seated Brougham by Peters, Horses, two sets of double English Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 123, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Fraser S. Hore, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property be on view, 5 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 English-built Mail Phaeton, nearly new.
1 Set of English double Harness, nearly new.
1 Handsome English-built Brougham, with chesnut Horse and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th November 1871.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON	" " 650	" " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s. s. MALACCA, (1,683 tons and 300 H. P.), Captain J. Bernard, will be despatched to CHINA, on THURSDAY, the 30th November, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE.—The s. s. PEARL, William Morrison Commander, will sail for Malabar Coast, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., instead of MONDAY, the 20th instant.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Meadow Street.

P. & O. THEATRE, MAZAGON.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, Nov. 20.

MR. AND MRS. W. B. GILL'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES, RUPEES 2 AND 1.

TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, facing the west, with FOUR BEDROOMS. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

22, Rampart Row. House Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REWARD.

A BUNCH of SEVEN KEYS upon a split ring, four of the keys being "CHUBBS," WAS LOST after leaving Callian by a Passenger who travelled in a 1st class Compartment in the 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay towards Poona on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 4th instant. The Owner left the Train at Narel and believes that the Keys were then in the Carriage.

A Reward of Rs. 20 will be paid to any one who will restore the Keys to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.—Tenders are invited for the supply of such quantities of pure, clean TALLOW, as the Company may require, during 6 months commencing 1st January 1872 (estimated at 85 tons).

Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDER for TALLOW," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th proximo.

A small sample must accompany each Tender.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Wm. WARDEN MORICE.

Stores Office, Byculla, 18th November 1871.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET,
POONA.

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with Elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rozetts.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROZETTS.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Threequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, Dress.
Ditto ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Calfskin ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditt Walking.
Calf Croquet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles.
Calf Shooting Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto ditto ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SLIPPERS.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

MESSRS. MOHAMED WAHID KHAN & CO.,

TENT MANUFACTURE COMPANY, LD.,

MOHULLAH HATEE KHANNA, FUTTEHGURH.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every description MADE TO ORDER by the above Company admitted to be of excellent materials, best cut and handsome workmanship. Brass eyelets instead of leather ones are supplied in tents. Ventilators made to the under fly of large tents.

	Rs.
Double-poled Tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete with carpets, purdahs, chicks, gunny-bags, mallet and pegs as follows:—	
No. 1, 30 feet by 18 feet	775
" 2, 28 " by 16 "	672
" 3, 24 " by 14 "	605
Single-poled Tents of 4 cloths, with double fly, double kanat, and complete as above:—	
No. 4, 20 feet square	620
" 5, 18 "	528
" 6, 16 "	461
" 7, 14 "	475
" 8, 12 "	370
Hill Tents of 4 cloths in kanat and top, and 3 cloths in saibans, complete as above:—	
No. 9, 14 feet square with 2 outriggers, 5½ feet high	265
" 10, 12 "	218
" 11, 10 "	175
Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly, and circular saibans, the rear one being closed by 6 feet single kanat to form a dressing-room, of 4 cloths throughout:—	
No. 12, 14 feet square	375
" 13, 12 "	320
" 14, 10 "	274
" 15, 8 "	230
Swiss Cottage Tents, double-fly and circular verandah, and 3 feet saibans, the rear one being closed by 4 feet kanats to form a bath-room, 4 cloths throughout as above:—	
No. 16, 14 feet square	279
" 17, 12 "	225
" 18, 10 "	178
Routies of 5 cloths in fly and 4 cloths in 6 feet kanats, complete as above:—	
No. 19, 16 feet by 14 feet	225
" 20, 14 " by 12 "	195
" 21, 12 " square	175
Sleeping Pals for Gentlemen, of 4 cloths, including chintz, and with 4 feet kanats, wooden poles, complete as above:—	
No. 22, 14 by 14 feet square	129
" 24, 12 by 12 " "	98
" 24, 12 by 10 " "	92
" 25, 10 by 8 " "	79
Bechoba Tents of 5 cloths in fly and kanats, complete as above:—	
No. 26, 12 by 12 feet square	145
" 27, 10 by 10 "	125
Shamianahs of 4 cloths in fly and kanats, 7 feet high with 5 feet hanging from above of 3 cloths, including chintz lining, 8 wooden poles, as above:—	
No. 28, 24 feet by 24 feet	385
" 29, 18 " by 18 "	308
" 30, 16 " by 16 "	278
Sepoy Pals of 3 cloths, with bamboo poles, complete with gunny bags:—	
No. 31, 16 by 15 feet, of 3 cloths,	56
" 32, 14 by 12 " of 3 "	47
" 33, 12 by 10 " of 3 "	39
Cooking Tents of 3 cloths, bamboo pole, complete with gunny bags:—	
No. 34, 12 by 12 feet,	100
Stable Tents of 3 cloths in kanat, 6 feet high:—	
No. 35, 32 by 14 feet for 4 horses,	270
" 36, 16 by 14 " for 2 "	131
NECESSARY TENTS.	
No. 37, 4½ by 4½ feet,	31
" 38, 4 by 4 "	25
Zenana Kanat, of 3 cloths, 7 feet high, at Rs. 3 per yard.	
Mess Tents of three poles of 4 cloths throughout and 4 feet verandahs, complete, with glass shades, with 4 branches with a brass clasp and two punkhas, complete as above—	
No. 39, 40 feet by 20 feet	1,450
" 40, 32 " by 16 " two poled do. do., one punkha	1,225

Shutrunjee or Carpets of best materials, per square yard thirteen annas and three pies, Rs. 0-13-3.

Terms.—Two-thirds the price of the Tent and the whole of the conveyance charge in advance, the remainder on delivery and approval of the Tent, failing which interest will be charged at 8 per cent. Risk and cost of transport to be borne by purchasers, as also charges for discounting their cheques, hoondies, &c. No Orders will meet with prompt attention unless a remittance mentioned as above be sent.

Apply to

Messrs. MAHOMED WAHID KHAN & CO.,

Tent Makers, Mohullah Hatee Khanna, Futtehgurh.

NOTICES.

BURRA KHUBBER.

DAVE CARSON SAHIB KA PUCKA TUMASHA ANNAI CHATA HI.

BUS.—SALAAM!

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GILBERT MACLEOD STEWART in our FIRM CEASED THIS DAY.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th November 1871.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 20th day of November 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting. As the Annual University Examinations will be going on in the Hall, Justices can only enter through the door at the South Porch.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th November 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

An INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 PER SHARE, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID, at this Office, to the SHAREHOLDERS in India, on and after the 20th instant.

The Transfer Books here will be closed from this date to the 20th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

J. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 15th November 1871.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LAND.—NOTICE

is hereby given, that part of the ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE, lying to the south of the Musjid Bridge, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., under the Orders of Government, on MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., subject to conditions which will then and there be read or notified.

The Land will be offered for Sale in Lots on the Premises, and Purchasers will receive Leases for a term of 999 years. The property can now be viewed on application to the Undersigned, at whose Office a plan of the property as marked into Lots can be seen, together with the Conditions of Sale and the Form of Lease which will be granted to Purchasers.

JOHN RYAN,

Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 17th November 1871.

REDUCED RATES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

The Undersigned GRANT POLICIES for 1, 2 and 4 months, on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS and GOODS therein at REDUCED RATES.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

WOODSPEER SCHOOL,

NEWBURY, BERKS.

Principal—H. T. HABERSHON, Esq.

THE Course of Instruction comprises Religious Knowledge, Classics, Arithmetic, Mathematics, History, English Composition, French, and all the subjects of a good education.

The School is in a most healthy situation, and has every facility for exercise and out-door recreations.

Children from India will receive from Mrs. HABERSHON a mother's care and solicitude.

For terms and other particulars apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street, Bombay.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and of the ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, Limited.

By direction of the Sitting Judge in Chambers, NOTICE is hereby given, that THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, has been appointed to make a CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES settled on the Second Part of the List of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Company propose that such Call shall be for Rs. 50 per Share. All persons interested are entitled to attend on such day and hour and at such place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this Seventh day of November 1871.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,

Solicitors to the Official Liquidators.

CONTRACT for HAY.—SEALED TENDERS

are invited for the SUPPLY of HAY to the Municipality during the year 1872.

The Hay must be delivered at the different Municipal Stables throughout the Town, or at such other places as the Health Officer may direct.

The probable quantity required daily will be about 18,110 pounds English.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 lbs., and to include delivery.

Further information as to quantities to be delivered at each Stable can be obtained at the Office of the Health Officer.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on the 20th November, and should be addressed to the Officer in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted tender.

The Officer in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,

Temporarily in charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 11th November 1871.

CONTRACT for GRAIN.—SEALED TENDERS

are invited for the SUPPLY of the undermentioned GRAIN to the Municipality during the year 1872:—

OOREED AND GRAM.

The grain must be delivered at the Municipal Storekeepers Office, Boree Bunder, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

The probable quantity of Ooreed required monthly will be about 128,696 pounds English, and of Gram about 1,960 pounds monthly.

Tendered rates to be per 1,000 pounds, and to include delivery.

Tenders will be received up to noon, on the 20th November, and should be addressed to the Officer in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A deposit of ten per cent. will be required on the amount of any accepted Tender.

The Officer in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer,

Temporarily in Charge of the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 11th November 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned Moulmein or (and) Rangoon TEAK TIMBER, in Square Logs, Sound and Straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1872.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on THURSDAY, the 30th November next.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, 11th October 1871.

NOTICE.—For DURBAR TENTS, CAMP EQUIPAGE, and for the TENTS of EVERY DESCRIPTION and SIZE, apply to MOWLA BUX & Co., the Managing Directors, who have received the First Prize and Medal from the Maharajah of Bulrampore, Oudh, on the 4th January 1871; and a few from others. The Firm was established in 1863. Certificates have been received from the following gentlemen:—

R. C. Oldfield, Esq., Collector, Furruckabad, dated 29th October 1863.
J. Ekin, Surgeon, 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 1st February 1870.
J. F. Reque, Esq., 37th Regiment, Shahjehanpore, dated 31st October 1870.
R. B. Northington, Esq., Civil Service, Bombay, dated 17th January 1871.
Sir Dig Bijay Singh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 17th January 1871.
Kailas Nauth Shukul, Private Secretary to the Maharajah of Bulrampore, dated 23rd July 1871, held in Lucknow.
C. L. Hansey, Inspecting Postmaster Futtehgurh, 30th September 1871, and a number of Certificates from the Civil and Military Officers.

The Managing Directors beg to inform the public in general, that in their Manufactory Tents are made of best cut, good workmanship, and excellent materials are procurable. The Managing Directors have a large Stock of excellent materials of every kind ready on hand, so as to execute all Orders promptly.

Printed Priced Catalogue will be forwarded, gratis, on application.—Apply to

Messrs. MOWLA BUX & Co.,

Tent Makers, Futtehgurh, N. W. P.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, up to 1 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, for the CONVEYANCE hence to the Andamans of about FORTY-SEVEN NATIVE CONVICTS with proportionate number of Native Warders and Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a cabin passage and first class rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' provisions, water, firewood, with such cooking utensils, drinking pots, plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comforts during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and fittings for Convicts only, are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessels, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and medical comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of provisions during the voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the passage money

6. The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of clothing, drinking and cooking pots, only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the port of debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

10. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 10th November 1871.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,

HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please see LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, and Thursday's. *TIMES of INDIA and BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

COLD SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS,
HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

SOLICIT inspection to their LARGE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK.

Having made extensive additions in all Departments of their Business, they are now in a position to offer for selection a choice rarely obtained in this country.

OVERLAND AND TRAVELLING KIT.

	Inches.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas with strong Brass Locks. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 32 0
LADIES', with Tray, very strong, Millinery Division, and upper compartment. The best made	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS, with turned edges, copper Riveted—Shirt Case and Moroccoleather pocket. Strong Lever Lock, with best Straps round	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 0
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, to fit under seat. Best Brown leather, wide and flat, strong Brass Lock. A very serviceable article	20 22 24	19 8 22 0 23 8	21 0 25 0 26 0
CASH BAGS—Morocco leather, outside paper Pocket. Strong lock, with shoulder strap passing under Bag		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Best Bridle Leather		2 0	2 4
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Strong canvas with Tumbler Locks		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
RUGS—Alpaca and Llama, soft and light, plain and fancy colours		12 8 18 0	14 0 20 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS		2 0	2 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.—Best seasoned Beechwood, cane backs and bottoms		9 8 13 8	10 0 15 0

COLLARS.

West End Shakespeare Dux Pall Mall Hay Market	Best best Three-fold Linen.	6 0	7 0
West End Dux	With Cambric Tie for wear with Flannel Shirt.	6 8	7 8

SHIRTS.

OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
TAFFETA moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of Silk	each six	6 8 37 0	7 8 42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each six	9 0 52 0	10 0 58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each six	8 8 49 0	9 8 56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each six	11 8 67 0	13 0 75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached. Latest designs. Colour perfectly fast	six	28 0	31 8
PRINTED CAMBRIC, Collar attached, a good useful Shirt	six	22 8	25 0
LONGCLOTH—Best Linen Fronts, &c. A special material for India	six	28 0	31 8
LONGCLOTH, Cambric Fronts, &c.	six	22 8	25 0
DRESS—French Embroidered Fronts.	each	7 0	8 0

The above can be had ready for immediate wear or to measure

FROM

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

Fine Gauze Merino	six	19 0	21 0
Superfine do	six	24 0	27 0
Fine merino, medium substance	six	25 0	29 0
Real India Gauze	six	30 0	35 0
Stout Grey Merino for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 37 0

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Merino, medium substance	each six	6 0 35 0	7 0 39 0
Grey Merino Stout for Travellers	each six	5 8 31 0	6 8 36 0
Gent's Bathing Drawers	each	2 0	2 4

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	9 8	10 8
Super do do	11 8	13 0
Fine Mixed Colours	12 8	14 0
Fine Fancy Stripes	12 8	14 0
Superfine do	16 8	18 0
Fancy Balbriggan	18 0	20 0
Lisle Thread	21 0	24 0
Super Fancy Stripes	22 8	25 0
Super Balbriggan	25 0	29 0
Best Black Silk (for Dress) per pair	7 8	8 8

GENTS' MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Mixed Merino	15 8	17 8
Super Ribbed do	16 8	18 8
Fine Fancy Stripes	18 0	20 0
Super do	20 0	22 0
Best Super	22 0	25 0

HATS,

LINCOLN BENNETT & CO.'S

Best Dress Hats	14 0	16 0
Best Drab Felt	11 8	13 0
Dress Hats, very light	12 8	14 0
Drab Felt	8 8	10 0

STIFF BLACK FELT—THE NEW SHAPES.

Harrogate, London	6 8	7 8
Napier, Cantab	6 8	7 8
Isis, Brighton	6 8	7 0
Egerton (High Flat Top)	7 0	8 0

SOFT TOP—STIFF BRIM.

Cambridge, Napier	6 8	7 8
Blenheim, Isis	6 8	7 8
Tweed Hats	5 0	6 0
Tweed Caps	3 8	4 8
Scotch Caps	5 0	6 0

HELMETS.

White Regulation Helmets	14 8	16 0
Extra quality ditto	16 0	18 0
White Shooting Helmets (Low Crown)	13 8	15 0
Extra quality ditto (Low Crown)	16 0	18 0
Drab Felt Shooting Helmets	8 8	10 0
Full Dress White Helmets, with best gilt spike and chain	29 0 31 0	32 0 35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET,

OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE, BOMBAY.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED WITH A REMITTANCE.

PATTERNS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts:—

Superfine West England Black and Blue Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality ditto ditto	" 26
Fancy Silk Mixed ditto ditto	" 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills ditto ditto	" 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.
Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.
Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.
Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.
Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.
Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICES.

GLOVES.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY beg to announce the ARRIVAL of a CHOICE and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of GLOVES for the present SEASON.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. a.
LADIES'		
Best White, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 10	2 14
Or Three Pairs for	7 8	8 4
Best Coloured Kid, 2 Buttons, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
GENTS'		
Best White, Lavender, Coloured, and Black Kid Gloves, per pair	2 12	3 0
Or Three Pairs for	8 0	8 12
Best White Italian Kid, an excellent Glove, per pair	2 0	2 4
Dogskin or Tan Pique, per pair	2 8	3 0
Stout Calf Driving Gloves, per pair	2 8	3 0
Doeskin, Military, best quality, per pair	3 8	4 0
White Lisle Thread, per pair	1 8	1 12
Ditto ditto ditto	1 12	2 0
WARM GLOVES.		
Real Berlin Ringwood, per pair	2 4	2 8
Mitts ditto ditto	1 8	1 12

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs. a.
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz	10 0
	Fine Mixed Colours	11 0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14 0
	Fine Super Colours	16 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz	16 0
	Fine Super Merino	16 0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4 0
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze	26 0
SHIRTS	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	48 0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for	27 8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for	30 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, per doz	6 8
	Dux, per doz	6 8
	West End, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, per doz.	6 8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Overland Suit	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Twist Travelling Suit	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12 0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell	5 0
	Black Felt Isis	6 8
	Black Felt Worthing	6 8
	Black Felt Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6 8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	18 8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16 8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber	2 0
	Best Clarence	2 0
	Best Cantab	2 0
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal "Satin"	2 12
TIES	Black Eglinton	1 8
	Black Tom Thumb	1 8
	Coloured Eglinton	1 8
	Coloured Tom Thumb	1 4
	White Dress Ties	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric	10 0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.	

BADHAM AND CO.

COOKING STOVES,

Just landed per STRATHCLYDE.

The "VICTORESS" KITCHENERS, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, with and without Hot Water Attachments, and complete with all the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe.

The "MISTRESS" KITCHENER, No. 7, complete with a Water Tank in the body of the Stove.

THE "VICTORESS" AND MISTRESS

COOKING STOVES,

are adapted for small Families as well as for the large Household, and will burn any of the ordinary kinds of Coal, Wood, Charcoal, or Coke.

Sole Agent for SMITH and WELLSTOOD of Glasgow,

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE,

A large Consignment of the above just to hand, comprising—

DINNER PLATES.	SOUP PLATES.
MEAT DISHES.	PIE DISHES.
VEGETABLE.	HOT WATER PLATES.

BOWLS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

A CHOICE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

WALL PAPER,

With Borders to match, from As. 6 to Rs. 5 per Roll.

J. NEUBERG.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

NOTICES.

ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR DRAWINGS,

BY LOUIS FRANK,

FRAMED IN RICH GOLD FRAMES.

Subject.	Size.	Price. Rs.
Sulphur Springs (Nynetal)	2·10 by 2·3	45
View of Chini (Himalayas)	2·10 by 2·3	45
Hill Village (near Mussoorie)	2·9 by 2·3	45
Above the Bund, Poona	2·9 by 2·3	45
Wanga Valley (Himalayas)	2·9 by 2·3	45
Dhobies' Glen, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3	40
Cascade, Sewpore	2·7 by 2·3	40
Road to Govt. House, Mahabuleshwur	2·7 by 2·3	40
ewapore, near Poona	2·7 by 2·3	40
Source of the Krishna	2·6 by 2·2	40
Ancient Hindoo Temple, (Mahabuleshwur.)		
View on the Krishna above Wye	2·6 by 2·2	40
Mahabuleshwur Morning	2·7 by 2·3	40
Do. Evening	2·7 by 2·3	40
Tiger Path, Mahabuleshwur	2·6 by 2·2	40
Wastdale Head, Cumberland	2·0 by 1·3	25
Thirlmere Do.	2·0 by 1·6	25
After a Storm (a Wreck)	2·3 by 1·6	25
Near Marathon, Greece	2·3 by 1·6	25
A View in the Tyrol	2·3 by 1·6	25
Oghee Outposts, Punjab	2·3 by 1·6	25
On the Indus above Sukkur	2·3 by 1·6	25

The measurements are given in feet and inches, thus—2 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

GUNS ON COMMISSION SALE.

MATCH RIFLE, by "Alex. Henry," sighted to 1,500 yards, pistol grip, fitted in Oak case, complete	Rs. 350
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADER PIN FIRE RIFLE, by "Whistler," 12 bore, barrels 26 inches long, pistol grip, complete in strong Mahogany case, with implements	275
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Bristow," fitted complete in leather case, with implements	220
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "George Gibbs," fitted in leather case complete, with implements	220
DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, 12 bore, by "Adams," in leather case, without implements	175
SINGLE BARREL PIN FIRE BREECH-LOADING GUN, 12 bore, by "Woodward," *quite new*, in leather case, with implements complete; this is a high-class Gun	140
SINGLE BARREL BREECH-LOADING PIN FIRE GUN, Snap Action, 12 bore, in leather case	60

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE NORMAN.

A SPEAKING LIKENESS of the late JUSTICE NORMAN taken from Life by Messrs. Bourne & Shepherd.

Carte de Visite size...Rs. 1.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLAH.

CARTES DE VISITE of this VILLAIN, photographed by Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, Rs. 1. Free by Post. A few large size Portraits, Rs. 2.

SOUNDY AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

TO the USERS of PLATTS' MACARTHY GINS.—The Undersigned are prepared to execute Orders for "COTTON'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING BLADES" for the above Gins. Price, Rs. 10 each, including Royalty.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Hummum Street, Bombay.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

JOONAS TYEB,

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR, AND CLOTHIER, HABIT MAKER, HATTER, AND HOSIER, &c., &c., &c.,

BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public that he is now receiving and selling his Fresh Goods for the Season, giving value and satisfaction unprecedented in India.

In the following lists the first Cash Column shows the lowest net cash prices for the Cheapest Goods, and the second, the prices of named articles of the very best material and workmanship procurable; many at intermediate prices to be had at value unusually good:—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Super Black Dress Coats	32 8 to	65 0
" Frock "	32 8	65 0
" Dress Vests	5 8	12 0
" Doeskin Trousers	11 0	26 0
Fancy Coating Morning Coats	15 8	45 0
" " Vests	5 8	10 8
" Doeskin Trousers, extra	10 8	23 0
Whipcord Riding Trousers, strongly recommended	16 0	18 0
Tweed and Melton Morning and Shooting Coats	22 0	40 0
" " Vests	5 0	9 8
" Trousers	7 0	18 8
" D. B. Sacs	18 0	32 0
Fancy Vests, in great variety	4 8	13 0
Best Washing Cochin Cloth, checked and striped.		4 0
Best American Drill Trousers		3 8
" English " "		5 0
" Linen Drill " "		7 0
" Coloured Fancy "		10 0
Drill and Khakee Suits	8 0	23 0
Dress Dinner Jackets [best longcloth]	3 0	3 8
Ladies' Riding Habits	35 0	85 0

To Military and Naval Uniforms the best attention is given, they are well got up, and sold at equally moderate prices.

HAT DEPARTMENT

Is well stocked with superior Goods from the best Manufacturers purchased with ready cash on the most favourable terms, and being sold off at the lowest possible profits, comprising—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Regulation Helmets and Chains		18 0
Ellwood and Christy's White Helmets	13 0 to	15 0
Ellwood's Hunting Hats		14 0
" Solar Topies		14 0
" Dress Hats (best silk)	10 0	12 0
Drab Shell Hats	4 0	6 0
Black and Drab Felt Hats	5 0	7 0
Paramatta Hats	4 0	6 0
Cork Hats	4 0	6 0
Tweed Hats	3 0	4 0
Blue and Coloured Balmoral Scotch Caps	2 8	4 0

Each of the above in all the prevailing and most fashionable Shapes.

HOSIERY.

J. TYEB gives special attention to this department in every detail, and defies competition for excellency of Goods at his selling rates; he has always a good selection to choose from, and would beg to call attention to his Comfortable, Absorbing, and Unshrinkable Oxford Cloth Shirts, correctly cut, and so substantially made as to be almost proof against the ravages of the dhobies. Made to order, each Rs. 5-6, or per dozen, Rs. 60.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silk and Wool Shirts, (each)	7 0 to	8 0
All-Wool (thoroughly shrunk), each	5 0	7 0
Dress Shirts	4 0	7 0
Plain Shirts, Good Longcloth		3 0
Print Shirts, Fancy Patterns	2 8	3 0
Merino Pants.........Each, Rs. 4-8, or per dozen	48 0	
Lamb's Wool Pants, each	4 0	5 0
Merino Undershirts, per dozen	15 0	48 0
Merino Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Silk and Wool Undershirts	48 0	72 0
White Cotton Half Hose	4 0	9 0
Striped Cotton Half Hose	12 0	15 0
Brown Cotton Half Hose	7 0	9 0
Woollen Knickerboker Hose	36 0	48 0
Best Threefold Linen Collars, all Shapes	4 8	5 0

Hemmed and Dressed Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Studs, Links, Braces, Belts, Clasps, Badges, Riding Gloves, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

TRUNK DEPARTMENT

Contains the cheapest and best assortment in Town, comprising—

Solid Leather. Fancy Leather. Air-tight Cases. Coat and Uniform Cases. Hat Cases. Ladies' Overland. Dress Boxes. Courier Bags, Straps, &c.	By Best Makers, all sizes, conveniently and tastefully designed, and at very moderate prices.

FURNITURE.

A large assortment of English-made Easy Overland Chairs, of various shapes and prices, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12; Beds, Bedding, Quilts, Rugs, Scotch and Clan Tartan Mauds, English and Broach Damask Table Covers and Napkins, Towels, Curtains, &c., &c.

Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas and Sunshades, Walking Sticks, Best Riding and Hunting Whips, Spurs, Saddles, Knee Caps, &c.

Also a variety of New and Second-hand Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, of the best quality, are being daily sold at exceedingly low prices by

JOONAS TYEB,

11, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet. Government Paper dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	660
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	187½
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	90
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,520
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	132
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	365

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 1/16d. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	218

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-7 to 10-8
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106½
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-11 to 16-12
Australian Gold	16-11 to 16-12
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19TH NOVEMBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 18th November, 7-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th November, 7 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th November, 7-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hour 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 18th November, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 56 minutes.

Via Turkey, 18th November, 1-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 56 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 18th November, 8-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 16 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th November is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.		Min	
From Calcutta	5	4	0	8
„ Kurrachee	1	5	0	5
„ Madras	0	10	0	0

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Nov., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 18th Nov., 7-15 P.M.; via Turkey, 18th Nov., 12-7 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 18th Nov., 1-20 P.M. From America, via Russia, 18th Nov., 8-14 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s. to £3
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Cashmere (s)	Avern	Persian Gulf, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Mongolia (s)	Barlow	Aden and Suez.
	Lady Nyassa (s)	Nacoda	Gogo and Surat.
	Gogah (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Lord Elphinstone (s)	Cherry	P. Gulf and Glasgow.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.
19	British Sovereign	Davis	Liverpool via Carwar.

The ship British Princess, to Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Sir John Lawrence	Stabb	Liverpool, August 7.
16	Arratoon Apcar (s)	MacTavish	Hongkong, Nov. 1.
	Robert Lees	Rose	Liverpool, July 31.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Destination.
15	Morpsia	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th Nov., 8-55 A.M.—Mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European, s., 1 cask brandy, N. Framjee Dhondy.

Prince Regent, 100 cases gin, N. Aspandiarjee.

FROM LONDON.

Roodee, 200 boxes brandy, H. Pestonjee Sons.

British Monarch, 100 cases old tom, M. Cooverjee & Co.; 36 packges bird shots, T. Adamjee.

Ispahan, s, 51 bales printing paper, Volkart Brothers.

Saladin, 95 packages saladin, R. Jeevraj; 2 cases perfumery, and 4 cases oilmanstores, H. Adum & Sons; 20 cases matches, A. Dawoodkhan; 28 packages paper, A. Lookmanjee.

Dewa Gungadhur, 10 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Dallam Tower, 100 cases rum, P. S. Kharegat; 359 boxes window glass; E. Noorbhoy.

M. M. Peter, 106 cases old-tom, S. Rustomjee Sookia.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Marie Gabrielle, 100 boxes brandy, S. Rustomjee Sookia; 151 cases brandy, N. Aspandiarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Victoria Cross, 70 bales cotton, L. Khimjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Adams and Kennedy; 50 bales cotton, D. Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, M. Jamsetjee; 50 bales cotton, R. Rampurtab.

Stephenson, s, 1,050 bundles galls, S. Vagjee; 15 bales hides, Edward Bates & Co; 180 casks cocoanut oil, K. Pitamber.

Tanjore, s, 12 bales wool, R. Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia, s, 6 bags cassia, B. Callelass; 6 cases cardamoms, Behrend Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Mongolia, s, 110 bags black pepper, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore, s, 200 bundles sharkfins, A. Munjee & Co.; 29 cases fishmaws, and 321 cases sharkfins, F. M. Dama; 86 bundles sharkfins, and 4 bundles fishmaws, S. S. Mahomed; 566 bales cotton, C. Ebram; 580 bundles sharkfins, and 14 bundles fishmaws, L. Ruzubally; 11 chests M. opium, BJKhimjee.

Arcot, s, 220 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Macbean, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Stainforth, Colonel, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on duty, from England.

Greenhow, Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, from furlough, from England.

Hervey, Colonel, 25th Madras N. I., on duty, from England.

Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel, 85th Right, to join, from England.

Paske, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.

Reade, Captain, General List, Infantry, on duty, from England.

Tribe, Deputy Inspector General, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from England.

Strutt, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Powell, Colonel, Bombay Army, on duty, from England.

McGillivray, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Walter, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Foss, Deputy Inspector General, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.

Poett, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Bombay Staff, on duty, from England.

Segrave, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Saward, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.

Fletcher, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Peters, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Department, on leave, from Bengal.

Wilkinson, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, to appear before a medical board, from Hooshungabad.

McDiarmid, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, on duty, from Hooshungabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Lambert, Staff Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Aden.

Bushe, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on furlough, to England.

Trotter, Lieutenant, Great Trig. Survey, on duty, to Kattywar.

Robinson, Quartermaster, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Napper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Delhi.

Mills, Lieutenant, 10th Native Infantry, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

NOVEMBER 19.

Bannerman, Major, 12th Native Infantry, to join, to Belgaum.

Tribe, Deputy Inspector General, Madras Medical Department, to join, to Kamptee.

Fletcher, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

McDiarmid, Assistant Apothecary, Madras Medical Department, to join, to Hooshungabad.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th November 1871.

Under instructions from Government, it is hereby notified for general information and guidance, that free conveyance by railway, according to the scale laid down under the heading "Ordinary Complement," in G. O. No. 242, dated 20th July 1868, and G. O. No. 5, dated 6th Jan. 1870, will be granted for the chargers of officers of the Army and Departmental Staff proceeding by rail to the Camp of Exercise of Delhi.

2. For all other officers, if ordered by rail, free conveyance as per annexed scale, will be granted for chargers:—

Scale.

Royal Horse Arty and British Cavalry.	Ordinary complement.
Field Officer	4
Capt, 2nd Capt, Surg Major, Surg, Asst Surg above six years' service	3
Subalterns, Asst Surg under six years' service, Riding Master, and Qr Mr,	2
Veterinary Surg	1
Field Arty, including Mountain Train, Heavy Field and Siege Train Batteries.	
Field Officer	1
Capt and 2nd Capt	2
Subalterns, Surg Major, Surg, Asst Surg, Qr Mr and Veterinary Surg	1

When the Adjutancy of a Horse or Field Brig is held temporarily by a Subaltern Officer, an additional charger is allowed.

Garrison Artillery and British Infantry.	
Field Officer	1
Officer of whatever rank, if in command of the Brigade or regt, Adjt and Qr Mr when marching to or beyond the railway station, Medical Officer of relative rank of Field Officer, when the combatant officers' chargers are so conveyed,	1
British Infantry.	
Instructor of Musketry, Officer acting as Field Officer, under circumstances which involve forfeiture of the allowance by the officer for whom he is acting, Officer Commanding a detached wing, Adjt of a detached wing, when marching to or beyond the railway station	1
Officers of Royal Engineers.	
Comdg Officer,	1
Adjutant,	1
Native Cavalry.	
Comdt, Surg Major and Surg	3
All other European combatant officers and Asst Surg,	2
Native Infantry.	
All European combatant officers,	1
Medical Officer in charge when the combatant officers' chargers are so conveyed,	1
Paymasters according to relative rank	

Head Quarters Simla, 10th Nov 1871.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed:—

Gwalior District Order, dated the 26th Sept last, appointing Col J Eliot, R A, to the command of the district, with effect from the 3rd July, during the absence, on leave, of Brig Genl W. Olpherts, C B, V C.

This cancels Gwalior District Order, dated the 3rd July, confirmed in G O C C July 31st 1871, p 378.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 26th Oct, placing the services of Asst Surg W M Courtney, attached to the 8th Ben Cav, at the disposal of the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Meerut Circle, for employment with the Malwa Bheel Corps.

Presidency District Order, dated the 18th Oct, making the following medical arrangements:—

Asst Surg A H Kelly, arrived from Meerut for duty with the Looshai Expeditionary Force, to proceed to Barrackpore and take medical charge of the Wing 22nd N I, and staff establishment, relieving Surg A M Verchere.

Surg A M Verchere to proceed to Fort William, and relieve Asst Surg R T Lyons of the medical charge of the 13th N I and staff establishment.

Asst Surg R T Lyons to report himself to the Depy Inspr Genl of Hospitals, Presidency Circle, for duty with the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

Dated the 18th Oct, appointing Asst Surg G P Mackenzie, M B, arrived from Bhaugulpore, to the medical charge of the troops at Debroughur, and placing his services at the disposal of the civil authorities for employment at that station, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surg J B White, or until further orders.

Robilcund District Order, dated the 23rd Oct, directing Asst Surg L E Eades, at Nynee Tal, to proceed to Moradabad and assume medical charge of the Hd Qrs and Right Wing 16th N I.

Benares Garrison Order, dated the 20th Oct, directing Asst Surg J O'M McDonnell to remain attached to the 5th N I until further orders, consequent on Surg R H Perkins, of the same corps, having rejoined from leave.

Agra Station Order, dated the 24th Oct, directing Surg J. Browne, in temporary medical charge of the 40th N I, to proceed to Meerut and rejoin the 8th Ben Cavy.

Dated the 24th Oct, appointing Asst Surg A McM Paterson, 1st N I, to afford medical aid to the Brig Staff in Cantonments at Agra, in addition to his other duties, on the departure of Surg J. Browne.

Dated the 26th Oct, appointing Asst Surg H J Linton, doing duty with the 40th N I, to receive medical charge of the regt from Surg J. Browne, with effect from the 24th idem.

Morar Station Order, dated the 16th Sept last, directing all reports of the station and fortress to be made to Lt Col E Harrison, R A, with effect from the 18th idem, vice Col J Eliot, R A, proceeding on inspection duty.

36th Foot—Regimental Order, dated the 16th Oct, appointing Lt T M Maxwell to be Asst Instructor of Musketry, vice Capt H G Webb.

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl order, dated the 26th Oct, making the following temporary appointments, vice Capt R M Jennings, offg 2nd Squad Officer, proceeded on sick leave:—

Capt B Williams, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer.

Lt H A Fletcher, attached, to officiate as Adjt.

20th N I—Regtl order, dated the 20th June last, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on Lt W H Meiklejohn having rejoined from leave on the 19th idem:—

Capt G M D Hill, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Lt W H Meiklejohn, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 16th Oct, making the following temporary appointments, consequent on the return of Capt H W Gordon from leave on the 15th idem:—

Capt H W Gordon, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt J Bartleman, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt G M D Hill, Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt.

Capt W H Meiklejohn, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Foot, 2nd Bat—Capt G. Paterson, from the 15th to the 17th Oct, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

10th Foot, 2nd Bat—Lieut H. R. Roberts, to remain in England, from the 2nd Jan to the 1st May 1872, in extension, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Bat—Ensign M. E. H. O. Welch, to Bangalore, for four months, from date of arrival in India, on urgent private affairs.

17th Foot, 1st Bat—Lieut G. L. Field, to remain at Deyrab, from the 15th Oct to the 4th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave

19th Foot, 1st Bat—Ensign E A Brice, from the 12th to the 15th Oct, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Paymaster F O Sargeant, from the 10th to the 15th Oct, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

92nd Foot—Qr Mr J Bignell, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Major, Bt Lt Col H H Lyster, VC, Wing Officer 3rd Goorkhas, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 7th Oct to the 6th Nov, on medical certificate, in extension.

Major M Hunter, Asst Qr Mr Genl, Lahore Div, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Capt H A Lewes, Wing Officer 5th N I, from the 12th to the 14th October, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Lt G W Beresford, 2nd Wing Sub 43rd N I, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

Late 2nd Euro Beng, Fusiliers—Capt E J McNair, doing duty with 17th N I, from the 1st to the 15th Nov, to remain at Simla, on private affairs, in extension.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Nov. 18.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Major John Frederick Lane Fisher, Offg Senior Asst Comr, Kumaon, privilege leave, with effect from the 15th Dec to the 31st Jan next.

Mr Henry Davis Willock, Mag and Collr of Booloundshuhur, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th of Dec next.

His Honor the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointment and postings:—

Mr. William Ralph Benson, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. John Walter Sherer, C S I, or until further orders.

Surg Henry Seymour Smith, Civil Surg, Nynee Tal, to the medical charge of the Camp of His Honor the Lt-Govr, N W P, during the ensuing tour of 1871-72.

Mr James Simson, Offg Mag and Collr, Azimgurh, to be a Mag and Collr with effect from the date of the death of Mr Bradford Hardinge.

Mr James Cussmajor Robertson, Offg Mag and Collr, Allahabad, to be a Mag and Collr, with effect from the date on which Mr Francis Spencer Wigram vacated his appointment by overstaying his furlough, viz, the 2nd Oct last.

Mr Edmund Bensley Thornhill, to be a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the 1st grade, vice Mr James Simson, but to continue to officiate as Mag and Collr of Banda.

Mr. Frederick Shore Bullock, Asst Mag and Collr, to be a Member of the Municipal Committee for the city of Shahjehanpore, Circle No. 1, vice Mr. Henry Barkly Henderson, resigned.

Mr. *   , C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is posted as an Assistant to the District named, and is invested with the powers of a Sub Mag of the 2nd class, as described in section 22, Act XXV. of 1861, and with those of an Asst Collr.

*1. Vincent Arthur Smith, Ghazeepore.
2. Richard Gillies Hardy, Allahabad.
3. Ernest Bruce Alexander, Mynpoory.
4. William Crooke, Booloundshuhur.
5. Julius Wood Muir, Bareilly.
6. Francis Berry Mulock, Mirzapore.
7. Charles William Whish, Budaon.
8. John Thomas Hatchell Halliday, Agra.
9. Donald Daniel McIver Campbell, Cawnpore.
10. Herbert George Pearse, Benares.

Dr. G. B. Pemberton, Offg Civil Surg Ghazeepore, to hold medical charge of Almorah, during the absence of Dr. G. Moncrieff Govan, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward James Sinkinson, Asst Mag and Collr, Benares, is transferred in the same capacity to Bustee.

Mr. James Foote Lumsden, Offg Mag and Collr, Furruckabad, is transferred in the same capacity to Benares, with effect from the 12th Oct last.

Mr J W Harris, of the Bengal Civil Service, reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 9th ultimo.

Mr N A R Chambers, II. Allahabad Division, is reduced from the 1st to 2nd grade of Asst Engrs.

The services of Mr W Johnstone, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Controller, Public Works Accounts, are dispensed with, with effect from the 31st ult.

The following promotions are made in the Accounts Branch of the P W D with effect from the 1st Sept 1871.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Accountants.

Mr James P Rae and Mr Edward H Taylor, Controller's Office.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Accountants.

Mr George Chiodetti, Controller's Office.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Accountants.

Baboo Radha Kisher, 2nd Allahabad Division.
Mr M J Mulroney, Raneekhet Division.
Mr H Conlan, Controller's Office.
Mr J A Ryan, Jeypore Division, State Railway.
Mr R M Slane and Mr C McGonagall, Controller's Office.

The following appointments are made in the Accounts Branch of the P W D with effect from the 1st Sept, 1871:—

To be Accountants 4th Grade.

Mr. J. E. Matthews, Mr. A. C. Johnson, Mr. W. McReddie and Mr. H. Nuttall.

Baboo Bishashur Nath, Baboo Bykoontnath Mookerjee and Baboo Deb Nath Mookerjee, on probation.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Benares Division will be reduced to a Sub-division, and attached to the 2nd Allahabad Division, P W, with effect from the 15th inst.

Under the orders of the Govt of India, Mr W W Clarke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is transferred in the same capacity to Rajpootana.

Capt W H Beckett, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, 2nd Allahabad Division, is appointed to the charge of the Benares Subdivision until further orders.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having reduced the Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half, the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half Year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three Months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One Month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in Town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

IN the beginning of January the size of this Paper will be altered to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CALLIS—November 17th, at Rose Cottage, Mount Road, the wife of Mr. Thos. Callis, P. & O. Storekeeper, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—November 14th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Richard George, Manager, Commercial Printing Company, of a daughter.

GIBSON—November 8th, at Hurdui, Oudh, the wife of Henry William Gibson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a daughter.

MACDONALD—November 16th, at 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Charles MacAllister Macdonald, of Dowlutpore, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

POYSER—November 8th, at Meerut, the wife of Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

PRITCHARD—November 16th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Captain Hurlock Pritchard, Royal Artillery, of a son.

RAYNE—November 11th, at "Bon Espoir," Manantoddy, the wife of W. T. Rayne, Esq., of a daughter.

SMITH—November 6th, at Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of Mr. Richard P. Smith, Indian Telegraph Department, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BEWELL—JEFFREYS—November 14th, at Lahore, in the Station Church, by the Rev. J. R. Baldwin, Dalphin Ludivie Bewell, engine driver, Punjab Railway, Mooltan, to Jane Jeffreys.

CAVE—WHEATLEY—November 8th, at Murree, Lt Colonel Cave, 24th Regiment, P. N. I., to Janey, eldest daughter of Thomas R. Wheatley Esq., late of Madras Civil Service.

GLASS—GRIFFIN—November 14th, at Lahore, by the Rev. J. Baldwin, Senior Chaplain, Henry Edward Glass, Major, H. M.'s 37th Regiment, to Kate, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Henry Griffin, of Stoke-By-Clare, Suffolk, and Glenthorne Torquay, Devon.

POLLEN—CARR—November 13th, at All Saints' Church, Boolundshuhur, N. W. P. by the Rev. James Aberigh Mackay, Chaplain of Meerut, Frederick Pollen, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte Emily, third daughter of the late William Patrick Carr, Esq., barrister-at-law, Dublin, Ireland.

ROE—GOODSALL—November 9th, at St. Paul's, Umballa, by the Rev. C. Rotten, Wm. A. C. Roe, Assistant Surgeon, 21st Punjab Infantry, to Emma, second daughter of Wm. Goodsall, Esq., Kilburn, London.

DEATHS.

EVATT—November 12th, at Moradabad, Agnes Elizabeth, widow of the late Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Evatt, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 38 years.

HIGLEY—November 12th, at Howrah, the beloved wife of Mr. James Higly, aged 35 years.

MACDONALD—November 16th, at Agra, of inflammation of the lungs, Pensioned Apothecary Peter Macdonald, aged 58.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from November 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 44

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1871.

THE Financial Department has been remarkably lucky with its new Transfer Loan. The terms offered to the holders of Fives in September, to induce them to accept the conversion of their securities into paper bearing 4½ per cent. interest for seven years and afterwards only 4 per cent., were much criticized at the time; and it was considered by men of banking experience that the conditions of the proposed transfer were too favourable to the creditors of the State, and that great hardship would be inflicted on ignorant holders of Fives by the provision granting the privilege of conversion to the first applicants. Every one, it was supposed, would be eager to take advantage of so good an offer; and, in the rush, holders at a distance or badly informed about public affairs would lose the chance of lending their money again to the State at a high rate of interest. These criticisms were not without weight at the time; but the result of the operation proves that the Financial Department did not leave too large a margin for the possible effects of a change in the money market between the date of their first notification and the middle of November, and that their terms were barely favourable enough to secure subscriptions to the desired amount of Rs. 135,000,000. The whole amount of the original loan was Rs. 162,107,000; and, as the sum of the actual tenders for renewal is only Rs. 132,600,000, leaving a balance of just three millions sterling to be paid off in January out of the Currency Reserve, it is plain that there can be no disappointed applicants, and that there might have been some risk of the attempt at conversion failing if the Financial Department had tried to get all it seemed possible to get in September. This result is owing, of course, to the unfavourable turn the money market has taken, especially in London. Money has become so much more valuable than it was two months ago that many holders of Fives are not unwilling to get their cash back in January, believing they can invest it more advantageously than in 4½ per cent. Indian paper. The Government of India, indeed, issued the notification of the transfer just in the nick of time; and they have every reason to be satisfied with a result which precisely corresponds with their wishes. The immediate saving to the State by the operation now concluded will be £213,835 a year:—

	£
Interest on 16,310,700 at 5 per cent	810,535
Interest on 13,260,000 at 4½ per cent	596,700
Saving	£213,835

After seven years, there will be a further saving of £60,300 a year.

The *Daily News* must have been misinformed with regard to the alleged extension last year by the India Office of their 5 per cent. loan for ten years. Mr. Seccombe is much too acute a man to renew any loans on terms so absurdly unfavorable to India as were mentioned by the *Daily News*; and, in any case, he cannot have had the opportunity of doing so, for the loan in question does not fall due till 1880.

WHILE accepting the principle of Mr. Mundlik's motion, that the Bench of Justices ought not to be satisfied with protesting against the past, but should take security against future, seizures by Government of money belonging to the Municipal Fund, we hold that the desired end can be best attained by means of an addition to Mr. Maxwell's motion for the appointment of Mr. Hope as Commissioner with a salary of Rs. 3,500 a month. The question raised by the arbitrary action of His Excellency the Governor in Council, in directing the Executive officers of the Municipality to appropriate civic revenues for purposes forbidden by the Assembly which is invested by law with the sole control of those revenues, is really the fundamental one, whether the city of Bombay is, or is not, to have an independent Municipality. Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee talked on Thursday about "offended dignity," and made some impression on his audience by pointing out the dangers of leaving the Police unpaid; but men do well to be offended when public money placed in their charge, and for which the law makes them responsible, is spent without their permission, and, as regards the payment of the Police for September or October, there need never have been any difficulty about that, if Government had chosen to do its duty by replying to the Justices' respectful memorial of the 26th of August, which still remains unanswered. There was plenty of time, during the whole month of September, for Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his colleagues to define clearly and positively the position they intended to take up, and to declare their intentions to the Bench, instead of secretly conspiring with Mr. Crawford to spring a mine on the unsuspecting Justices. If the Bench, after such a communication from Government, had still adhered to its resolution to pay nothing, the police might have been paid meanwhile out of the Imperial Treasury, and the liability of the Municipality determined, without disturbance, by an ordinary action of law. The Government, therefore, had their remedy against what they denounce as the illegal conduct of the Bench; and if, in a fit of impatience, they preferred treating with contempt the law under which the Municipality was called into being, and which they should have been anxious to set to all their servants the example of paying scrupulous respect to, they must not be surprised at the determination of the Bench to take guarantees against the recurrence of such arbitrary violations of its rights and privileges. Let the Government well understand, that the Justices are tired of playing parts in a burlesque of self-government, and that, although, if they have the power, they are not afraid of the responsibility of administering the affairs of the town, they will no longer bear the one while they cannot enjoy the other.

The simplest plan for giving effect to what we believe to be the general feeling of the Bench will be to appoint a Committee to whom the new Commissioner shall be bound to submit a weekly budget, and without whose authority no cheques shall be paid. The adoption of this system need not, as is sometimes feared, cause delay or inconvenience in the despatch of business. On the great English railways, each of which has far more numerous transactions every week than the Bombay Municipality has, it is the invariable practice for the Secretary to lay before a Committee of the Board of Directors at their weekly meetings a statement of what money he will want in the ensuing week, and such cheques as he is likely to require are then signed by him and countersigned by the Committee. A small cash balance may, of course, be placed in his hands, in using which he has discretionary power; but all cheques must be countersigned by the Committee. This is the only rational system to follow; for no man, let him be who he may, ought to have the uncontrolled expenditure of great amounts of public money. The Government of Bombay, in offering us the services of Mr. Hope to take charge of the offices of Commissioner and Controller, cannot of course mean to dispense with the financial control of the Bench; and we are strongly of opinion that it will be a grievous mistake for the Justices to nominate any Government servant as a successor to Mr. Crawford, even for a few months only, without taking care to keep the management of the Municipal finances in their own hands. Any man called upon to serve two masters will naturally obey the stronger of the two; and of course a Covenanted Civilian or a military officer will always cling to the Government in preference to the Municipality. The citizens of Bombay should insist on having power given them, in the new Bill, to elect a Commissioner of their own from among non-official candidates for the appointment, and, during Mr. Hope's tenure of office, the check which it is the intention of the law that the Bench should place on the independent action of the Commissioner ought not to be removed. It might be desirable, then, as the Governor in Council proposes at once to pass a short Bill to abolish the office of Controller, for the Justices to recommend that the principal duties of the office be fulfilled for the next six months by a Committee of the Bench, assisted by an accountant.

No alarm need be felt as to the financial position of the Municipality; all that is wanted is better management. The Government considers that a new loan of 15 lacs will be necessary to clear off all liabilities and enable Mr. Hope to start with a cash balance of 2½ lacs; but this sum must include the 4¾ lacs which have been diverted from other loans and spent on the markets, and which it is now unnecessary to replace. There will, therefore, be fresh interest to pay on only about 10 lacs; and, as the Municipality can certainly borrow at 5 per cent., the net addition to expenditure, caused by clearing off current liabilities, will only be about Rs. 50,000 a year. By the re-organisation of Municipal establishments, and the introduction of a better system of collecting rates, which many persons now escape paying altogether, Mr. Hope should be able to effect a saving of expenditure and an increase of revenue, which will more than make up this amount; and we do not anticipate that there will be any need for more taxation, for in future special loans will of course be raised to carry out new works of permanent improvement.

THE Bombay Administration Report, the publication of which is anxiously looked for, will be edited by Mr. Crawley Boevey, the sections relating to the different departments being prepared by the Secretaries. The Political Report, now in the hands of Mr. Lee Warner, C. S., is expected to be a more complete account of all the different agencies, including Arabia and the Persian Gulf, than has ever been prepared before.

THE *Pioneer*, we observe, returns to the charge in reference to the arithmetical blunder committed by some one or other in estimating what proportion of the population in the North-West Provinces is assessed to the income tax. The statement made by the local Government was that the "total number of persons assessed to the tax was 1 in 300 of the population." Now, the total number of persons assessed was, as Mr. Chapman points out, 74,468, or almost exactly 1 in 400 of a population of 30,000,000. The *Pioneer* now tells us the local Government meant to say, that, assuming each person assessed to represent a family of five, the proportion of the population touched by the income-tax was 4 in 300. In that case, they should have said what they meant, instead of talking of "persons assessed," for their language, as it stands, is quite misleading as to the extent of work to be done in assessing and of annoyance caused to the people. And, at any rate, as Mr. Chapman was careful to add to his correction of the local Government's mistake the remark that the assessment fell on "one head of family in 80," we fail to see the justice of the *Pioneer's* not very courteous suggestion that the Financial Secretary's arithmetical education stopped short at decimals.

THE Government of India is said to have abandoned its share of the transit dues on the Agra and Bombay road.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Bankipore from his tour through Tirhoot on the morning of the 14th instant.

THE cholera in Lucknow has been very fatal to the native inhabitants, and there have been four deaths among the Europeans.

THE Government of India is said to have admitted the claim of the Bank of Bengal to a commission on the aggregate balance of the Government Savings' Bank deposits.

THE *Civilian* repeats a rumour that "the political wire-pullers of the Tower Hamlets have met and resolved that Mr. Acton Ayrton is not to be re elected for the great East-end borough."

MR. D. J. MCNEILE, Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Land Revenue, has obtained leave for one month and twelve days from the 23rd instant.

A GOOD deal of excitement prevails in Galway county in consequence of a current rumour that Sir Seymour Blane, who has just purchased the large estates lately belonging to the Law Insurance Company, has bought them for a member of the Royal family.

ON the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Supreme Government, it is said, have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 7,000 in Khandeish, and Rs. 1,000 in the Punch Mehals to assist the Bheels and other wild tribes in adopting more settled habits of livelihood.

IN accordance with the wishes of the Home Government measures are now being taken to extend the poppy cultivation in India. In Bengal, experimental arrangements have been made for extending the said cultivation in the Tharoo country at the foot of the Soomeysur Range.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a further expenditure of one lakh of rupees for completing the new High Court building at Calcutta. The building will probably be completed in February next, and both sides of the High Court will most likely be removed to the new building in March, if not earlier.

WITH reference to a proposal made to increase the salary of the Inspector-General of Forests, and to give him a fixed travelling allowance, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, have decided that the Inspector-General should receive a salary of Rs. 1,700 a month, rising to Rs. 2,000, by annual increments of Rs. 50 per mensem, and should be granted as travelling allowance the usual mileage, and Rs. 10 per diem in camp.

THE *Asiatic*:—The Poona Sarvajanik, at a special meeting on the 17th of last month, discussed the advantages of sending a deputy to England to give evidence before the Finance Committee. Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in a lucid speech, dwelt on the necessity of adopting the proposed measure, and a subscription list appears to have been started for this excellent purpose. Mr. Nowrojee himself would, we think, perform the mission admirably.

A CALCUTTA merchant, writing to a Calcutta paper on the complaints about the unsatisfactory way in which the cotton trade is carried on there, concludes his letter as follows:—"I would address our cotton shippers as follows—Let us raise a strong objection to buying fully-screwed bales from natives; let us force them to bring their cotton into the market as they used formerly to do, and our cotton trade will recover again its healthy state, and will be worked again with advantage to all parties concerned in it."

THE Paris Mint was, when the mail left, striking off 100,000 two franc pieces daily, in addition to a large quantity of others of one franc and 50 centimes. It was calculated that the metallic reserve would permit this rate of production to be continued twelve days longer. The manufacture of 20 fr. gold coin was also being carried on actively, and 60,000 such pieces, or a sum of 1,200,000 fr. were produced every day. The Mint at Bordeaux was occupied specially in making the divisionary money of bronze and silver, and had sufficient bullion to produce a sum of 1,200,000 fr.

THE *Asiatic*:—The name Chicago must henceforth sound ominously to the actuary's ear. Never in the annals of insurance has so fatal a calamity been experienced. It appears that the Liverpool and London insurance companies lose four millions and a half of dollars. Two American offices have each six million dollars of insurance in the burned city. The Commercial Mutual of Cleaveland loses all its capital, but the stockholders have subscribed 200,000 dollars to start *de novo*. The Pacific and Accidental Companies lose their total assets. Every Chicago company is, as might be supposed, bankrupt. In all, over fifteen millions of dollars, at the lowest computation, are due from various insurance companies.

THE same:—In our last issue we remarked upon the satisfaction it would afford, both to the public and the suitors, if the judges of the new courts were appointed, and their appointment notified, before the commencement of the ensuing sessions. It is with great pleasure that we have now to announce that two at least of the appointments have been made. Sir James Colvile and Sir Lawrence Peel are, we rejoice to perceive, to be permanent judges in the Appellate Court. No appointments could have afforded greater satisfaction. Both are men of undeniable ability, who have earned the respect of the public and the profession in India, and the gratitude of suitors by their more recent services in the Privy Council, where the one has laboured gratuitously, and the other, as assessor, on a trifling salary. We shall hope to hear before the 6th of November, the day fixed for the first sittings of the Committee, that the other judges have been permanently appointed.

MR. J. S. MILL, writing from Avignon, to Mr. C. Nevile, one of the vice-presidents of the Land Tenure Reform Association, says:—"I am much obliged to you for sending me your letters on land published in the *Nonconformist*. All that you say in them deserves to be well weighed, and no doubt will find its proper place in the progress of discussion. It would be contrary to the programme of the Land Tenure Reform Association to take up the nationalization of the land. I should be as much opposed to its doing so as you are, even if I were personally in favour of nationalization, which I am not, for the very reason you give, because I do not believe it would be successful as a measure of finance. I should very much like to see a trial of the experiment on the scale you propose, by the laying out £100,000 or a million of public money in the purchase of land, a strict account being kept. Whatever the result might be, the experiment could not fail to be instructive."

MILITARY ITEMS.

IT is stated in Siam that a large order for *mitrailleurs* has been sent to Europe by the Chinese Government.

SIR FREDERICK HAINES, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, arrived at Bangalore on Wednesday morning.

IT has recently been decided that Artillery officers appointed to the Staff Corps on probation are on Staff Corps pay.

WE (*Poona Observer*) hear that His Excellency Sir Augustus Spencer, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, has been recommended for a change of climate for the benefit of his health, and that in every probability he will proceed to Bangalore.

A MADRAS paper says—"It has been ruled that when the sum charged for messing an officer proceeding on duty on board a private company's river steamer exceeds the daily sum prescribed to be recovered from officers proceeding by Government river steamers, the difference may, if the whole charge has been paid by the officer, be drawn in a contingent bill."

The Agra paper says—"Lieutenant Robins of 1-60th Rifles is still in 'open arrest' at Murree. Whatever may have been the fault committed by this officer he certainly has suffered somewhat from the 'law's delay,' for he has been in arrest since June last. Lieutenant Robins' case has been submitted to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and hence the delay."

THE Russian Army is to have mitrailleuses. The Russian machine seems, from what we read, to be among the most diabolical machines ever invented by man for wholesale slaughter. It is said that it fires from 300 to 400 rounds per minute, or upwards of 8,000 rounds in half an hour, allowing for pauses and interruptions, and the range extends to 4,000 paces.

THE *Fort Saint George Gazette* is not often amusing; but when it tells us that gentlemen proposing to breakfast with the Governor are to send in their names "before 12 o'clock on the previous *afternoon*," it must be admitted that it is not altogether without merit as a humorous publication. Our only fear is that the aide-de-camp in waiting may have to pay for the joke, if the request is too literally complied with. Aides-de-camp are supposed never to sleep, but they are allowed an occasional yawn on "off nights;" and a bushel of notes arriving say at 5 minutes to 12 P.M. would undoubtedly be a bore.—*Madras Times.*

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, in republishing to the Army the farewell order of the Right Hon. the Viceroy and Governor General, on the departure of the 104th Regiment of Bengal Fusiliers, says—"The 104th Regiment very early in its career established its character for gallantry in the field, and the Commander-in-Chief is confident that it will maintain in Europe, as it has well done in India, the high character of the Indian European regiments. Lord Napier of Magdala has known the regiment since its formation, and witnessed its gallant storm of the strong village of Kalera, at the battle of Guzerat. His Excellency desires to convey his best wishes for the welfare of the officers and men of the regiment."

LOOSHAI EXPEDITION

THE Bengal Government has received a telegram from Brigadier-General G. Bouchier, C.B., Commanding Cachar Column, Lushai Expeditionary Force, dated Sylhet, 6th November, 1871:—

"Visited Chuttuck and Camp formed half way to Sylhet. All commissariat and ordnance stores arrived, had passed on towards Cachar. Forty-fourth and Major Moore's and Branson's Coolie Corps had passed on; two months' provisions for whole force stored at Mynadhur, all going on very satisfactorily. Seventy-six elephants have arrived at Chuttuck."

THE following is a copy of a telegram from Brigadier-General C. H. Brownlow, C B., Commanding Chittagong Column, Lushai Expeditionary Force, dated Chittagong, 6th November 1871, to the Quartermaster General of the Army:—

"I proceed to-morrow towards Kassalong, taking Second Goorkhas, who arrived yesterday. Sappers follow immediately; three months' supplies have already been pushed to the front, some as far as Burkul, which I hope to reach on thirteenth and Damagree on seventeenth, at once commencing a road for elephants between those places; sixty eight elephants now here. Scotia expected on 11th with more. Health of troops and coolies satisfactory; have not yet had any overtures from Ruttun Poea.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MEGÆRA.

HOLLAND.

LONDON, 18TH Nov.

The court-martial on the loss of H. M. S Megæra has terminated. The captain and officers have been fully exonerated.

The Coblentz Laboratory has exploded. Three lives were lost and many persons wounded.

AMSTERDAM, 18TH Nov.

The Second Chambers in to-day's sitting voted the abolition of the Dutch Legation at the Papal Court.

The Colonial Minister has submitted to the Chambers a Bill for a complete railway sytem in Java.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 17TH Nov., NOON.

Total Weekly sales of Cotton	98,000 bales.
„ „ „ „ Surats	29,000 „
Actual Stock of Cotton...............	540,000 „
„ „ „ Surats......	308,000 „
Total Weekly Imports of Cotton...	120,000 „
„ „ „ Surats......	60,000 „

Fair Dhollera, 7⅝d.

LONDON, 17TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera, 7½d.

In the Manchester Market to-day there has been a hardening tendency.

7 lb. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.

8¼ „ „ 9s. 6d.

40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.

The sum of £65,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival from Bombay—Flying Venus.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

ADEN, 19TH Nov.

The s. s. Bangalore with the outward Indian mails left here for Bombay to-day at 10 A.M.

A VOICE FROM THE CRATER OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Being on a visit to Bombay, I attended the last meeting of the Justices, and listened, not without interest, to so much of the debate as was audible. Not being entitled to speak, I am obliged to express myself in writing.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and forty-four of the Justices have "protested against the action of the Government in ordering the Municipal officers to pay the police for the months of September and October, without requesting them to obtain the sanction of the Bench." They have also censured Mr. Crawford, the late Municipal Commissioner. It seems to me that the other Justices and the ratepayers, whom the Bench only very partially represent, have some reason to censure the action taken by the Bench and to protest against the manner in which they conducted their proceedings.

Mr. Maxwell's protest and censure were passed in a hurry, and without that seriousness and deliberation which give a value to expressions of opinion. Mr. Maxwell spoke to the table, and not to the body of the Justices, among whom I sat: many of them could not hear his long précis at all, and kept asking, "what is he taking about?" The opinions of counsel, upon which Mr. Crawford acted, were never seen by the Bench: they were read to them for the first time that afternoon by Dr. Hewlett, and no copies were circulated. These opinions affirmed the legality of Mr. Crawford's action, and were certainly entitled to consideration, especially as Mr. Crawford was not in Bombay, yet the forty-five Justices thought it unnecessary to read them, and the dictum of Mr. Maxwell was allowed to over-rule the written opinions of Mr. Green, one of the most learned barristers in Bombay and lately a Judge in the High Court. Whether Mr. Maxwell would have been so positive after perusing Mr. Green's opinion is a matter for his quieter judgment outside the region of public eloquence. Yet on Mr. Maxwell's dictum Mr. Crawford was censured. One common characteristic of censures is that they are often worthless, however, as having been passed without enquiry or the chance of explanation—as on that noisy afternoon.

As remarked by Mr. Dossabhy Framjee, the Justices were carried away in a wrong direction by notions of offended dignity. The gravamen of Mr. Maxwell's charges was that the payment was made against the orders of the Bench. Dr. Dallas is reported to "have protested in justice to his own self-respect and position before the ratepayers." Mr. Nowrojee said "our duty was to vindicate the authority of this Bench, and it was on that principle he intended to vote for Mr. Maxwell's proposition." Mr. Taylor took the same view. Much emphasis was laid on the expression that Mr. Crawford was a servant of the Bench.

It is notable that these speakers refrained from all mention of the manner in which Mr. Crawford's action affected the public. No stress was laid on the annoyance, the danger, and the alarm which would have been caused, had the police refused to serve without pay. Small mention was made of the iniquity of keeping their pay in arrears, or the plain illegality of a refusal to disburse it. The whole debate might have occurred in the vestry of Pedlington Parva, where there was no official experience to control it, nor the great voice of the people to preach utility and moderation. For the present constitution of the Bench is neither popular, nor representative, except of a few comfortable classes, as was manifested by the fact of the Justices, in a time of insolvency of the Corporation, having without any necessity added a serious liability to the Municipal finances by increasing the pay of the Police Commissioner and his Deputy.

It may be objected that although the Bench had with owl-like wisdom before refused to pay the police, Mr. Crawford should have shown them Mr. Green's opinions and again supplicated their permission. Unless the Bench admits that they are swayed like the tides, this course might have seemed insulting. But after all the talk of the dignity of the Bench, it might be worth while to watch their humour; and Mr. Crawford might have stooped to conquer, had not such conduct been unbecoming and unwanted in an executive officer.

With all deference to the afternoon opinion of the Bench, I would remark that an officer is usually well-protected from the charge of negligence, if he acts on counsel's opinion; and that Mr. Crawford's reference to the Government in addition to the above precaution shows in this instance more than usual carefulness. And whatever may be said of his position as the executive officer of the Municipality, it should not be forgotten that the appointment and the dismissal of the Municipal Commissioner are legally vested in Government, and quite beyond the functions of the Justices. This peculiar, even ambiguous, position was lost sight of, else surely the Bench would have had Mr. Green's opinion printed.

If the vote of censure was the fruit of a feeling that Mr. Crawford had brought the Corporation into debt and opened up yawning abysses of future taxation, the resolution should have been so framed as to raise that question in debate, when doubtless some Justices could have dilated upon Mr. Crawford's extraordinary merits, and his whole conduct have been put in issue. But both the protest against Government and the censure against the Commissioner appears ill-judged, because, so far as Government are concerned—1st, Government merely stated their view of the law, and doubtless on the advice of the law officers, viz., that the pay of the police was due and was a charge on the Municipal fund, and by no means exclusively on the police rate, and the Commissioner was bound to pay it; 2nd, it was obviously expedient that the police should be paid, and it would have been illegal to disband them. In so far as Mr. Crawford is concerned, these reasons and the others adverted to before apply in greater force, and therefore it is a poor and contemptible measure of the Justices to censure him merely because after their illegally refusing to pay, he acted according to the law and for the security of life and property, after receiving the approval of Government.

I will not apologize for the length of this letter, as I was surprised that no one attempted to save the dignity of the Bench by adjourning decision until they had considered the circumstances and the law under which Mr. Crawford acted. If business is conducted in so reckless and hasty a manner, what security will the silent majority of the people have? With so much difficulty and real work before it, the Corporation might safely apply itself to matters less connected with feeling, and I sincerely hope they will do so this afternoon.—I have, &c.,

The Volcano, 19th November. EMPEDOCLES.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NUGGER DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I think it may be as well that charitablye disposed persons who are thinking of sending aid to the starving in Persia should be informed how likely it is that a call may be made upon them to aid those much nearer home, I send you the following short statement of the actual condition of the crops and the people in this collectorate.

In about one-tenth part of the collectorate there has been a khurif (*i.e.*, early) crop, in the remaining part it has been a total failure. In the eastern talookas (Nevasa and Sheagaum) there has been so little rain that scarcely any jowaree, wheat, or gram, which constitute the second or rubbee crop has been sown. In the other talookas—with the one exception of the hill district of Ankola, where the crops are good—about half the usual amount of jowaree has been sown, and no wheat or gram to speak of. Until last week the jowaree was reported everywhere "withering for want of rain." Some rain has fallen here and there within the last few days, and in the southern districts an indifferent jowaree crop may be expected, but the rain appears to have cleared off, and the only change in our prospects it has made is that in some parts of the collectorate a meagre crop of jowaree may be looked for, whereas, if no rain had fallen, the failure of the crops would have been total. There is, fortunately, a sufficient supply of water in the wells, and we are saved one of the worst consequences of an insufficient fall of rain, but the scarcity of fodder is terrible, and the cattle are starving. Middle-aged men with whom I have conversed tell me they never recollect such an absolute failure both of the grain harvest and of fodder as the present, and I hear that the people are worse off in Khandeish than they are here. It is early yet for the worst results of the bad harvest to begin to show themselves, yet already District Officers are beset with crowds of starving people at every village where they pitch their camps, whole villages have been deserted, and the classes who live by labour—the Bheels, Mahars, and Mhangs—have been reduced to feed on such food as the fruit of the prickly-pear and the bark of trees to save themselves from starvation. There is plenty of grain in the country, and at present it is not immoderately dear, but a few days ago the price fell to five seers a rupee, and there was a regular panic in the town—cattle were sold for one-fourth the ordinary price, and gold and silver ornaments for twenty-five per cent. below the usual rate. Fortunately the panic was allayed by the prudent action of the local Municipality, who caused it to be proclaimed by tom-tom that they had sent for grain to Jubbulpore, and that there need be no fear of the supply becoming exhausted. The price fell to seven and a half seers (that is 19 lbs.) a rupee the same day. As long as the Municipality continue to undersell the corn merchants, when the price is below the rate at which it can profitably be imported from Jubbulpore, and elsewhere, where it is abundant and cheap, there is little fear of grain becoming much dearer than at present. The Nuggur market influences all the markets in the collectorate, and, although rain will be comparatively dear, there is not much prospect of anything like absolute famine prices prevailing for any length of time. Grain is abundant, but it requires money to buy it, and this the people have not got. The cultivators cannot borrow as usual on the standing crops, for there are none; the employment of the labouring classes is, as I have said, gone. Relief works have been commenced, and many of the able-bodied will be thus saved from starvation. Many more will tide over their difficulties by the sale of all their live stock, and will commence anew next year by sharing in partnership with their sowkars for just sufficient to keep body and soul together. But there remains a large residuum of starving artificers, and others, the cripples, the aged, and the helpless, who have no stock to sell and who cannot work on the roads. It is for these help will be needed. Local Relief Funds have been established with some success, and it is in aid of these that an appeal may have to be made to Bombay charity. Such an appeal is not often made in vain.

In conclusion; and that in stating I wish only to add that I have exaggerated nothing; that the whole bajree crop has failed, except in the western extremity of the district; that there is every probability of the failure of the second crop will be equally complete in half the collectorate, and that with the exception of one talooka (Ankola) they will be long delayed in the remaining half.; that the people are, many of them, literally feeding on wild berries and bark to keep from starving; that there is no fodder for the cattle; in a word, that things are nearly as bad as they well can be, I am only stating facts which have come under my own observation, and which I have heard from all quarters in my capacity of

A DISTRICT OFFICER.

Nuggur Districts, 14th Nov.

*** Since this letter was sent off, some more rain has fallen at Ahmednuggur.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

MR. EAST.—Mr. W. A. East, of the Bombay Civil Service, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for six months.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Warian Purdhan was convicted of stealing scales, &c., belonging to one Bahadur Charsing, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

A NATIVE PRINCE AT KAIRA.—We learn that a few days ago a native Prince of Dehli had been to Kaira, where he was well received by the Collector. The Prince was to proceed to Cambay.

BUGGY COLLISION.—A collision took place on Friday, on the Girgaum road, between two buggies, belonging respectively to Mr. Fraser and Mr. Baumbach. The shaft of one of the buggies was broken.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT BORSUD.—A few days ago a police peon at Borsud, in the Kaira collectorate, attempted to murder a police naik by shooting him with a gun. The prisoner is now in custody.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—A meeting of the Broach Municipality was to be held on Wednesday for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to supply the city with water.

THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY.—A Kaira paper states that on the 7th instant the District Magistrate of Kaira, on behalf of Government, presented to the Nawab of Cambay a gold watch, a valuable pistol, and several other articles.

THE COMMON JURY.—We have to remind the gentlemen of the Common Jury, summoned to attend at the fifth Criminal Sessions of this year, that their presence will be required at the High Court at 10 o'clock this morning.

INQUEST.—On Saturday last an inquest was held at the Girgaum Police Court, concerning the death of Balajee Sankrujee, a police jemadar. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had died from disease of the heart.

BAD MEAT.—Two Mahomedan butchers, named respectively Fureed Rajoo and Abdool Bara, were on Saturday charged before Mr. Cooper with selling meat unfit for human food, and were fined in the sum of ten rupees each.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Four Europeans were yesterday charged before Mr. Cooper with being vagrants and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and they were sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—In the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, one Dhunjee Hunsraj was charged with committing an assault against the person of Luxmon Gunnoo, and was, on conviction, fined twenty rupees, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Last week Mr. Dunanshaw Cawasjee, vakeel, received a number of presents in the shape of money and clothing for the poor Zoroastrians now staying at the Chowpatty Dhurumsalla. Other assistance will be received with gratitude.

PERJURY.—On Friday, a convert Parsee, by name Jeejeebhoy Jeewajee, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee with his pleader, Mr. Nusserwanjee, and obtained a summons against one Shewjee Damjee, charging him with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Hindoo named Rama Gunnoo, by profession a barber, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on the Esplanade on Friday evening. He was removed by the police to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in a precarious state.

LIBERALITY.—We are requested by Messrs. Godrez, Mehrban and Co., Persian merchants, to thank Messrs. Nicol and Co., agents of the British Steam Navigation Company, for their having generously agreed to lower the rates of passage in bringing the destitute Zoroastrians from Bunder Abbas to Bombay.

A VAGRANT SENT TO THE WORK-HOUSE.—Maurice Shannon, a European, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with being a vagrant, and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the Government work house attached to the House of Correction.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—A day or two ago a Mussulman named Hajee Mahomed was severely beaten by a man named Mahomed Jaffer with a stick, which was loaded at one end with a piece of iron. Jaffer was secured by the police, and the injured man was conveyed to Jamsetjee Hospital, where he is pronounced to be in danger.

SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF POONA.—Mr. M. G. Ranade, Assistant Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, who acted for some time as Acting Third Magistrate of Police, and Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, assumed charge of his new office as First-class Subordinate Judge of Poona on Thursday.

THE JOONAGHUR DISPENSARY.—The report of the working of the above dispensary from 1st July 1870 to 30th June 1871 has been published, and by it we learn that during that period 10,796 patients were admitted. Of these 8,056 were Hindoos, 2,738 Mussulmans, 1 Christian, and 1 Parsee. Of the patients, 6,272 were males, 1,978 females, and 2,546 children.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Smith and two other seamen of the ship Birmingham were charged before Mr. Connon on Saturday with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment.—Seven native seamen of the ship Royal Saxon were charged with a similar offence, and were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVES INJURED BY SOLDIERS OUT SHOOTING.—In our last issue we stated that three natives were in the Sassoon Hospital under medical treatment, of which number two we are glad to state have fully recovered, although they were not much injured, but we regret to state that the third one who was wounded in the eye, has totally lost his sight.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 18.

PICNIC PARTY.—On Wednesday last the boys attending the Bishop's High School were entertained to a picnic party by the Committee of the said school, and by the kind courtesy of Messrs. Fell and Son, the beautiful gardens at Dapoorie were placed at their disposal. Many persons contributed presents of fruit, cake, &c., for the boys, who spent a very pleasant and happy day, returning in the evening at about seven, highly gratified with the day's sport, and doubtless deeply sensible of the kindness shewn to them. We are happy to observe that the school is in so flourishing a condition.—*Ibid.*

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—There *was* a time when an "Indian Travellers' Guide" meant one who could conduct his confiding patron through trackless jungles and pathless wastes. But we have changed all that; and the very neat and carefully compiled little book, issued monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, bearing the above title, and illustrated by a neat map of India, has for its object the imparting of all conceivable information as to Railway Time Tables, Dawk Routes and Conveyances, Steam Boats and Hotels. We fear that the compiler may have one fault to answer for, namely, in tempting one to travel, by showing what extraordinary facilities now exist for *doing* India—peripatetically.—*Our Paper.*

HEAVY RAIN AT VERAVUL, AND SERIOUS LOSS OF PROPERTY.

THE *Bombay Summachar* states that there was a heavy fall of rain at Veravul on the 11th and 12th instant. The average fall during the monsoon is about 20 or 25 inches, but during these two days the fall of rain amounted to about 25 inches. The whole of the village was inundated with water, several houses were destroyed, and about ten or twelve native crafts were wrecked. The damage due to property is estimated at about a lac of rupees.

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HIGH COURT.—20th November.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.

FOR FINAL DISPOSAL ON AWARD AND COSTS.

908-69—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Norris and Weller vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company, Limited—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

743-70—Leathes and Crawford—Atmaram Bappoo Dulvi vs. Moroba Soonderjee—Craigie Lynch, and Owen.
751-70—Dallas and Lynch—Dadabhai Rustomjee vs. Dhurrumsey Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.—No appearance.
753-70—Shapoorjee—Dharnedhardass Sakaram and others vs. Vishwanath Luxumon and others—C. Tyabjee.
755-70—C. Tyabjee—Sewdyal Hursookdass vs. Ramkisson Hookumchund—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass.
761-70—Shamrao Pandurang—Canjee Rajpall and another vs. Vussonjee Heerjee and others—No appearance.
763-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool and others vs. Memon Abba Ebrahim—No appearance.
767-70—C. Tyabjee—Davidass Purshotumdass vs. Kondajee Sewba Mahadjee and others—No appearance.
771-70—Dallas and Lynch—Shriputrao Nilcunt vs. B. B. & C. I. Railway Company—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
775-70—Abraham—Kungar Munna and others vs. Memon Ahmed Andia—No appearance.
777-70—Shamrao Pandoorung—Crusnarao Raghunath vs. Boodia Heera Dadun—No appearance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The "Viceroy."—The *Englishman* of Friday has the following paragraph :—"We see that the Viceroy is coming up the river in tow of the steam-tugs Conqueror and Cyclone. We presume, therefore, that she must have met with some accident after all."

The "Lady Melville."—We hear that the Fort authorities have objected to the Lady Melville being blown up, as they fear the fort might be injured by the explosion. If, as we understand, the owners have abandoned the ship, we presume that the duty of raising her will, of necessity, devolve on the fort Commissioners. We are told that the fort Commissioners are losing Rs. 300 a month by the vessel's being where she is.—*Englishman.*

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

A Deesa correspondent of a Poona paper, writing from that place on the 13th, says—"At the time I write, rain is falling, and something like an inch has been registered within the last 24 hours."

Poona Districts.—Since our last issue the weather has continued cloudy. On Thursday night at a very late hour we had a shower accompanied with thunder and lightning, which lasted nearly quarter of an hour; yesterday afternoon heavy rain fell on the Ghauts. We understand that two heavy showers of rain have fallen at Ahmednuggur. Reports have reached us that more or less rain has fallen within twelve miles of Poona, the price of grain in the market is left unaltered, but on receiving the intimation of the fall of rain in different districts we have no doubt the price will be much decreased, large quantities of grain are daily arriving in the city market by rail, and it is stored. The price of grain at Ahmednuggur has been decreased to two rupees per pulla.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 18.

THE FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commence to-day under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. There are in all twenty-five cases, implicating thirty-five prisoners, committed for trial, of whom twenty are Hindoos, five Mahomedans, four Europeans, two Parsees, two Chinamen, and two Eurasians. Of the cases committed, one is of murder; one of culpable homicide not amounting to muder; one of an attempt to murder; one of attempted suicide; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of administering stupefying liquor; two of committing mischief; two of offences against the Railway Act; one of defamation; one of counterfeiting Queen's coins; one of cheating; two of forgery; one of robbery; two of house-breaking; two of criminal breach of trust; one of offering a gratification to a public servant; and four of theft. Eight of these cases have been committed by Mr. Connon; seven by Mr. Cooper; one by Mr. Showell; five by Mr. Nana Morojee; one by Mr. N. B. Thoyts; one by Mr. A.D. Pollen; and one by Dr. Fraser, while one case has been traversed from the last Sessions.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

The following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the fifth Criminal Sessions of this year :—

1. Benechund Dhirujmul, for criminal breach of trust, committed by order of the High Court.
2. Chingoo Syajee, for theft, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee.
3. Mahadoo Bapoojee and three others, for cheating and abetment of cheating, committed by Mr. R. H. Showell.
4. Anne Malvery, for defamation, committed by Mr. N. B. Thoyts.
5. Benneeram Punneeram and three others, for counterfeiting Queen's coins, committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper.
6. John Martin, for murder, committed by Mr. John Connon.
7. Nowrojee Dadabhoy, for offering a gratification to a public servant, committed by Mr. Connon.
8. Bhowanee Tunkee, for attempting to commit suicide, committed by Mr. Cooper.
9. Edward Gaff, for committing mischief, committed by Mr. A. D. Pollen.
10. Davidas Kissondas, for theft, committed by Mr. Connon.
11. Daniel McCartie, for intoxication whilst employed upon the G. I. P. Railway, committed by Dr. A. G. Fraser.
12. Ruttonbaee, woman, for administering stupefying liquor, committed by Mr. Cooper.
13. Atheoom Accom and another, for theft, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee.
14. Ibrahim Ismail, for robbery, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee.
15. William Lewis Masters and another, for forgery, committed by Mr. Cooper.
16. Ditto. ditto. ditto.
17. Shaik Ahmed Mahomed, for house-breaking and theft, committed by Mr. Connon.
18. Soonderjee Raghojee and another, for committing mischief, committed by Mr. Connon.
19. Sallay Mahomed, for criminal breach of trust, committed by Mr. Connon.
20. Bagnack Sonack, for attempting to murder, committed by Mr. Connon.
21. Nana Babajee and two others, for house-breaking and theft, committed by Mr. Connon.
22. Saee, woman, for theft, committed by Mr. Cooper.
23. Bhickajee Dyabhoy, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, committed by Mr. Cooper.
24. Peerbux Rahimbux, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee.
25. Koondlik Govind, for endangering the safety of persons on the G. I. P. Railway by negligent omission, committed by Mr. Nana Morojee.

INGENIOUS ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD A EUROPEAN SHOP-KEEPER BY A BRAHMIN.

A case in which Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Company were very nearly cheated last week of property, valued at about Rs. 1,500, is now before the police. A Brahmin made out a note, purporting to be signed by the Hon. Mr. Tucker, and addressed to the said firm, asking them to send to him certain jewellery, chiefly a neck-chain, a brooch, a pair of wristlets, &c. He then gave the note to a coolie to take to Messrs. Favre's shop. The coolie was well dressed as a peon, having been provided by the Brahmin with a neat and tidy coat, a pair of new trousers, a gold-lace turban, a belt and plate. There was thus every appearance of genuineness about the "cut" of the peon, except one minor though important point, namely, the plate bore no name, either of Mr. Tucker or any one else. The pseudo-peon was instructed to say that he was in the service of Mr. Tucker, that that gentleman lived on Malabar Hill, and that the articles were required for a lady. The unsophisticated coolie tried to commit the instructions to heart, and is said to have repeated them before the said Brahmin. The shop in the Elphinstone Circle was then pointed out, and the Brahmin stood near the Cathedral. The coolie was promised that on his successfully executing the errand he would be presented with the suit of clothes that he had on. He went into the shop and handed over the chit to the manager. Not suspecting that there was anything wrong, the gentleman made up a box containing the valuables asked for, and was about despatching the peon with it, when the sepoy of the shop called the attention of his master to the plate, saying that it was perfectly blank. On being questioned as to the name of his master, he said it was "Thakore Saheb;" and as to his residence, he said the gentleman lived at Tardeo! This excited the suspicion both of the manager and the sepoy; and in order that the articles might safely reach their destination, it was arranged that the peon of the shop should accompany the Brahmin's messenger. They both left the shop, and proceeded towards the Cathedral where the coolie said a man was waiting for the box. The Brahmin perceiving that all was not right, from the fact of the box being in the possession of another peon, ran from the spot where he had taken his stand, and has not been since heard of. The coolie then found himself in a fix, and not knowing how to proceed further in the matter, he made a clean breast of the whole affair to his brother-peon, and they both returned to the shop. The matter was placed in the hands of the police by the manager of the shop; and the detectives are now in search of the tricky Brahmin. The coolie remains in custody of the police for the present.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

In regard to what we stated some time ago, that Bhow Scindhia, late Dewan to the deceased Khunderao Gaekwar, had been thrown into confinement, while all his property was seized, by the order of H. H. Mulharao, we now learn that several native friends of his intend to present a petition to H. E. the Governor in Council praying for his release from custody.

A Dentist, who had become nervous by frequent burglaries in his vicinity, was somewhat startled recently by having a man come regularly at the same hour every evening and sit on his doorstep. He finally suggested that if it would be all the same to him, he would be pleased to have him divide his attention, and sit on some neighbour's doorstep for a while. "But it wouldn't be the same," shouted the visitor in return, "nor anything like it. You are a dentist, and I have an aching tooth that I haven't the courage to have pulled out. I come here every afternoon, trying to make up my mind to have it out, and as soon as I come in sight of your house it stops aching, and as soon as I sit on your doorstep, and the confounded thing knows it can be pulled out if it gives me trouble, I have some rest."

THE EXPENSES OF THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

The following was the "confidential" letter to Mr. Crawford which Dr. Hewlett referred to at the last meeting of the Justices :—

"Confidential.

"Poona, 26th September 1871.

"My dear Crawford,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., and in reply am desired to inform you that Government will indemnify you and the Controller for any risk which you and he may incur by the payment as usual from the Municipal funds of the expenses of the Bombay City Police for the current month.—Yours sincerely, "J. Nugent.

"A. Crawford, Esq."

OPINIONS OF COUNSEL.

The following papers were also read at the meeting :—

To T. G. Hewlett, Esq., temporarily in charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—We have the honour to send you herewith, as requested, copies of the two opinions of Mr. Green, upon which the Municipal Commissioner acted in paying the police for the month of September. The first one was taken before Mr. Anstey gave the opinion, which was printed and circulated, and the latter after the meeting of the 14th June, at which the Bench passed the resolution of that date.—We have, &c.,

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1871. Leathes and Crawford.

CASE FOR COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Section VI. of Act II of 1865 describes the constitution of the Municipal Fund and places it under the direction, management, and control of the Justices of the Peace. The Municipal Commissioner is appointed under section XI. with entire power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act. He is appointed by the Governor in Council, but can be removed at a recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the Justices at a special general meeting. By section 33, the Municipal Commissioner is bound, in the month of October of each year, to lay a budget before the Justices showing the proposed expenditure for the next year, and how it is proposed to meet such expenditure (section 34). By section 35, the Justices have the power to pass, reject, or modify all or any of the Budget items, provided no modifications are made which are inconsistent with the Act. Section 224 declares that the annual expenses of the police shall be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and that no reduction in the total amount required for the maintenance of the police shall be made without the sanction of the Governor in Council. There is no provision in the Act for the reversion of the Budget grants when once made. In October 1870, the Municipal Commissioner submitted a Budget under section 33 to the Justices. At that meeting, the Justices passed the following resolution sanctioning an expenditure of Rs. 3,19,086 on the police during the year 1871 :—"That a grant of Police and Fire Engines charges be fixed at Rs. 3,19,086 for the year 1871, from the police fund." In accordance with the sanction, the Municipal Commissioner has made monthly payments to the police equal to one-twelfth of the whole grant for the year. In the present month of May 1871, the Bench of Justices, at a special general meeting, determined to rescind the budget grants made in October, and with reference to the police, passed the following resolution, forbidding the Municipal Commissioner, after the 1st July next, to pay a monthly sum of more than Rs 20,652 to the police :—"That with reference to section 224 of the Municipal Act, Government be requested to reduce the cost of police so as to bring the charges for the six months ending 30th November 1871, down to Rs. 1,23,914, the estimated yield of the police rate for six months, being an average rate of about Rs. 20,652 a month, and that they be informed that the Bench has fixed the revised grant for police for the current year at Rs 3,21,824, of which it is estimated that Rs. 1,97,910 will be expended in the six months ending 31st May 1871. That the Commissioner be directed to pay the police from 1st June 1871 at the above reduced rate of Rs. 20,652 a month only." It is believed that Government will consider this resolution as *ultra vires* and illegal and inconsistent with the provisions of Act 2 of 1865 [see section 35.] It is believed that Government may order the Municipal Commissioner to make payments to the police as heretofore. Counsel are requested to state what would be the legal position of the Municipal Commissioner under these circumstances, and generally to advise as to the course he should follow.

OPINION.

In my opinion, the Bench of Justices have not power under the Bombay Municipal Act to resolve that only so much and no more shall be paid out of the Municipal fund for the expenses of the police force, unless of course the sum so resolved to be paid be sufficient to defray those expenses. According to section 224 of the Act, the annual expenses of the police are made payable out of the fund, and the total annual amount required for the maintenance of the force is not to be reduced without the sanction of the Governor in Council. It is true that by section 227 an annual rate of 2 per cent. (which may be increased, if it be found necessary, to 3 per cent) is to be levied to provide for the annual expense of the police and for the prevention of mischiefs from fires, but the section does not enact that that expense is to be provided out of the monie received on account of such rate and from no other source; and the section 224 is absolute that the expenses of the police force shall be paid out of the Municipal fund. Admitting the contention that the expenses of the police are to be borne by the Municipal fund only, so far as the proceeds of the rate leviable under section 227 will extend, still the contention only becomes admissible when the full rate of 3 per cent leviable has been levied and proved insufficient; and this, as I understand, is not the case. Under sections 3-7 of the Police (Act 13 of 1856), the local Government has power to appoint a Commissioner of Police with such salary as the Governor General in Council shall allow, also a Deputy or Deputies to the Commissioner, and has power, with the like sanction, to order the police force to consist of such number of officers and men, and to be constituted in such manner as the local Government thinks fit. This power must, I think, of necessity involve the power of fixing the pay of the force and the expenses of its maintenance; as if the local Government have not this power, I do not find it given to any other authority. If so, it seems that the constitution, numbers, appointment, and expenses of the police force is a matter within the province of the local Government, subject in certain respects to the sanction of the Government of India, and it is the local Government who is thus to fix "the total amount required for the maintenance of the force" under section 224 of the Municipal Act. No doubt under section 6 of the Municipal Act, the Municipal fund is placed under the direction, management, and control of the Justices, but "in manner hereinafter provided, and shall be held and applied by them as trustees for the purposes of this Act." To a considerable extent the application of the fund is in their discretion, but in others not so. They are trustees of the fund under the Act to apply a sufficient portion of the Municipal fund to provide for the payments to Government on account of the Vehar Water Works under section 7; also to provide the annual amount to be set aside (under section 8) for drainage works. In the same way they are trustees under the Act and bound to provide out of the Municipal fund for the expenses of the police, though the provisions of the Act are not so detailed in that case as in the two others with regard to the mode in which the provision is to be made, but the obligation to provide is, I think, equally clear, and the amount to be provided, as I have said, lies not in the discretion of the Justices, but of the Government. The Act expressly provides in the two first cases that the payment shall be made by the Municipal Commissioner, but does not do so in the case of the expenses payable on account of the police. But the only way in which the municipal fund is operated upon is by cheques signed by the Municipal Commissioner and countersigned by the Controller (see section 10,) and as by section 11, the entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the Act is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, it appears to me to be his duty out of the fund over which he has such control to defray the expenses which by the Act are thrown upon it, and it is a duty which, in my opinion, the Government are warranted in requiring him to perform. I do not see on what principle he can be made chargeable by the Justices for the monies so applied by him, but of course I need not remark that the Bench may consider it a case for exercising their power under sec. 11. As a matter of prudence he should, I think, explain to the next meeting that he has been advised that he cannot, without the sanction of Government reducing the total annual amount required for the maintenance of the police force, act upon the resolution of the meeting of the Justices of last month—"That the Commissioner be directed to pay the police force from the 1st June 1871 at the above reduced rate of Rs. 20,652 a month only;" but must, in the absence of any sanction by Government, continue to make payments out of the Municipal fund monthly for the maintenance of the police of such sums as may be required for that purpose. He should, I think, for greater security, obtain, if possible, the direct order of Government, or at least an expression of their opinion that he is to continue to make such payments.

J. Philip Green.

Bombay, 2nd June 1871.

FURTHER CASE FOR COUNSEL'S OPINION.

Counsel is requested to refer to his former opinion advising the Municipal Commissioner regarding his position in the event of the Bench of Justices adhering to the resolution passed by them on the 8th May regarding police expenditure, and also to peruse the accompanying copy of a subsequent resolution of the Bench passed on the 14th June, inst., which it will be observed in point of fact is a substitution for that of the 8th May. Counsel's attention is also drawn to the copy opinion of Mr. Anstey, which was taken by the Finance Committee, and which explains the position which they have taken up in passing their last resolution. Having regard to these papers and the altered aspect of affairs, counsel is requested to advise the Municipal Commissioner—Whether he sees any reason for altering or modifying the advice already given? (The resolution above referred to has been already published.)

OPINION.

I have considered the bearing of the further resolution of the Bench of Justices of the 14th instant on the former opinion given by me, and have perused the elaborate opinion of Mr. Anstey under date the 9th instant. After a careful consideration of the arguments of that learned counsel, I find myself unable to modify the opinion I expressed as to the legal relations of the Corporation and its Municipal fund in respect of the expenses of the police. There is no doubt that the Justices are in the position of trustees, and that any diversion of the Municipal fund by them or by the Municipal Commissioner to other purposes than those of the Act, would be restrained by the Court, or such misapplication, if completed, would be the ground for a suit in the nature of an information for the replacement by the person responsible for such misapplication of the funds so diverted. I have further no doubt that the Justices have no power to impose on the persons liable to that rate a higher police rate than 3 per cent. on the annual value of the property rated (see Bombay Act IV. of 1867) and the Bench cannot now increase the rate fixed at their last October meeting for the year 1871, though they might do so at the next October meeting for the year 1872 (Act II. of 1865, section 38). I agree that when the items of expenditure and the means of meeting them, shown in the budget or estimate laid before the Justices at the October meeting, under section 33, have been passed by the Bench, that the Commissioner is bound by such budget or estimate so far as it was within the power of the Bench to pass the same. There is indeed no express provision that the Budget as passed by the Bench shall be binding on the Commissioner, and to a certain extent the Act contemplates expenditure by him not provided for in the Budget, as where contracts for new works are made not exceeding Rs. 500, or exceeding that sum, if with the sanction of the Justices (see section 35). The general binding effect, however, of the budget or estimate, when passed, is, I think, to be inferred from section 6, which places the Municipal fund under "the direction, management, and control of the Justices," and the passing of the annual budget may be considered to be the mode in which this power of direction, management, and control is exercised. But the Justices have, in my opinion, no power to direct or control the Municipal fund either by passing a budget or otherwise, save in manner in the Act provided, or to apply or direct the application of the Municipal fund otherwise than for the purposes of the Act. I am still of opinion that as to three purposes specified in the Act, viz : the Vehar Lake appropriations, section 84; the Drainage appropriations, section 8; and the Police expenses, sections 224-226, the Justices have no power to direct, manage, or control the Municipal fund in such manner as will leave those three purposes unprovided for; and if the expenditure for other purposes sanctioned by the budget does not leave, with reference to the means provided for meeting it, sufficient Municipal fund to provide for the first-mentioned three purposes, the amount sanctioned as applicable to such other purposes must of necessity be reduced unless as to any works provided in for the budget of a permanent character, the Justices were to be minded to exercise their borrowing powers under section 253. The fact that the budget was passed last October in the expectation that the contribution by Government for the police heretofore made would be continued, constitutes, in opinion, a strong ground of appeal to the Government not to withdraw it during a current year, and so disarrange municipal affairs (and no doubt that ground has been already urged); but I cannot see that this fact constitutes any legal claim by the Municipality on the Government for payment of the amount, or destroys the existing statutory, not contractual, liability of the Justices to provide for the police expenses. I do not see that the case amounts to more than this—that monies expected to be coming to or available in relief of the Municipal fund are not forthcoming, and it no more destroys the liability of the Corporation to provide for the expenses of the police than if a great fire or earthquake occurring during the budget year had destroyed the sources from which a great portion of the police rate was to come. As to the proper course to be pursued by the Municipal Commissioner, I do not see any ground for modifying my former opinion; but as to the intention of the Justices to insist on the position they have taken up appears to be a serious one, I consider that the Municipal Commissioner may reasonably request the Government to give him an indemnity against any personal liability if he is to make payments out of the Municipal fund, contrary to the expressed wishes and directions of the Bench.

J. Philip Green.

23rd June 1871.

CONTEMPT OF COURT IN PUBLISHING AN ADVERTISEMENT.

At the High Court on Thursday, before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Marriott and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit Ruttonvahoo v. Meghjee Premjee, appeared in support of a rule *nisi*, issued on the 1st inst., requiring the defendant to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for contempt of Court in publishing an advertisement in the local English and Guzeratee newspapers on the 30th ult. and subsequent days, such publication being a breach of the Court's order of the 29th September 1871. It was thereby directed that the order restraining the defendant from receiving any of the debts, monies, or assets of the estate of Runchoredas Meghjee, deceased, should be continued in force until the hearing of the suit or until further order; and also that the receiver should forthwith receive the rents and profits of the estate and the debts and outstandings belonging to the business of the deceased, and manage the same until further order, for the purpose of winding up the concern. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared to shew cause against the rule *nisi*.

Mr. Marriott, in applying that the rule be made absolute, referred to the affidavit made by Mr. Bhaishunker Nanabhoy, articled clerk to Mr. Jefferson, who has the management of the suit on behalf of the plaintiff. The plaintiff had brought this action to administer the estate of her deceased husband, Runchoredas Meghjee, in accordance with the provisions of his will and to have her and the defendant's rights declared by the Court,—she being the widow and the defendant the father of the deceased. At the making of the order of the 29th September 1871, it appeared that defendant, among other things, contended that the deceased was a member of an undivided Hindoo family and was joint with him in food, worship, and estate; that he was a partner of the deceased and managed his business as such partner; and that he was entitled to the whole of the deceased's estate irrespective of the deceased's will, probate of which has been granted to him and the plaintiff. For the plaintiff, on the other hand, it was contended that defendant never was a partner of the deceased nor a member of an undivided Hindoo family; that he was allowed to remain in the house and maintained by the deceased out of filial feeling; and that releases had been passed between them. Plaintiff further contended that the whole of the property left by her deceased husband was self-acquired, that he had full power to dispose of it by will, and that the defendant never was joint in estate with the deceased. By the order above referred to, the Court appointed Mr. L. A. Watkins, Deputy Registrar, manager and receiver of the estate for the purpose of winding up the concern. The contempt of Court consisted in defendant's publishing, in the face of the order, an advertisement in the local English and Gujeratee newspapers as follows :—"Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will continue to carry on his trade in Bombay and elsewhere as hitherto in the name of Runchoredas Meghjee.—Meghjee Premjee." The plaintiff's solicitors published a counter advertisement, warning all persons against dealing with the defendant Meghjee Premjee in the name of Runchoredas Meghjee. The advertisement complained of appeared on the 30th ult. and on subsequent days.

Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that, by the publication of the advertisement in question, his client was guilty of no contempt of Court or of the order of the 29th September last. He was called upon to answer for publishing the advertisement in the paper of the 30th October only.

The Judge—It was distinctly understood that the firm's business was at an end, and therefore the receiver was appointed only to wind up the affairs.

Mr. Ferguson said the defendant merely notified his intention of carrying on the business on his own account.

The Judge—You see the words "as hitherto in the name of Runchoredas Meghjee" are important. There is nothing in the order to prevent him from carrying on business.

Mr. Ferguson—It means that he intended to carry it on in the name of Runchoredas Meghjee.

The Judge—That makes all the difference. It is a simple question whether the advertisement is an infringement of the order. All the arguments in the world will not alter the advertisement such as it is. The only question is whether it violates the spirit of the order, whether it substantially defeats it.

Mr. Ferguson—I submit it was never intended the man should carry on business as before, but he wanted to do it on his own account.

The Judge—The advertisement is an intimation to the public, and the public will infer from it, that he will carry on the business "as hitherto."

Mr. Ferguson—I submit there was no such intention.

The Judge—Is your client ready to withdraw the advertisement?

Mr. Ferguson—We will amend it so as not to interfere with your Lordship's order.

The Judge—There is nothing in my order to prevent him from carrying on business; but he intimates to the public that he intends to carry on the same business "as hitherto" and in the same name. No more appropriate words could have been studiously chosen for the purpose.

Mr. Ferguson—I submit there was no intention to commit contempt of Court; and if your Lordship require it, we will withdraw the advertisement.

Mr. Marriott said his client had given the defendant every opportunity of withdrawing the advertisement, and had intimated her intention of refraining from proceeding on the present motion; but he persistently refused to withdraw it. The learned counsel read some letters between the solicitors to the parties in support of his allegation.

The Judge said the case shewed there was personal animosity between the parties. It was one of those cases in which the legal advisers should give judicious advice to their clients.

Mr. Marriott submitted defendant had been clearly guilty of contempt of Court.

The Judge said he must hold that it was a contempt of Court in publishing that advertisement. It was entirely a violation of the order to carry on the business; but to make it worse, defendant said he would continue to carry it on "as hitherto" in his own name. Still this was one of those cases in which the party might have done what he did without intentionally committing a contempt of Court; and if he now withdrew the notice, the Court would not be hard upon him.

Mr. Ferguson—We must withdraw the advertisement.

The Judge—And you must pay the costs of the plaintiff. How do you propose to act? You must give notice in the newspapers that you withdraw the advertisement. (His Lordship suggested the terms of the notice.)

Mr. Starling—The advertisement should be inserted in all the newspapers in which the previous one appeared.

The Judge—That would be meeting the wishes of the parties. On the defendant consenting to do that, the rule is discharged, and he is to pay the plaintiff's costs of the motion.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A PARSEE SHARE BROKER.

On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee, a share broker, appeared before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, and laid an information against a Parsee share broker named Bazonjee Nanabhoy, whom he charged with forgery, cheating, and criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Shapoorjee Burjorjee said—I am a share broker, and reside at Dhobie Talao. I know one Bazonjee Nanabhoy, who is also a share broker, and resides at Peetha Mohla Street. Negociations were going on for the last three days between me and the said Bazonjee Nanabhoy for payment of the purchase money of seven shares in the Mazagon Land Company, the sale of which was effected a fortnight or three weeks ago, on condition that the money was to be paid after the Dewalee holidays, and yesterday, about half-past one o'clock, Bazonjee Nanabhoy came to me, told me that the intending purchaser of these shares would not require the same to be transferred to his name, but would take them with blank transfer papers and pay the purchase money on receipt of such shares and transfer papers only, and he asked me to hand over to him such transfer papers and shares, and promised to bring and pay over to me immediately the purchase money, amounting to Rs. 6,667-8. I accordingly then handed over to Bazonjee Nanabhoy the said seven shares with their transfer papers, signed with blanks by their holder, Moorarjee Ludha, which were unattested by me or by any other person. I am now informed and verily believe that after the receipt upon the aforesaid promise of the said shares and transfer papers, the said Bazonjee Nanabhoy filled up the blanks in the said transfer papers and got the said shares transferred to the name of Cooverjee Lilladhur, in the books of the Mazagon Land Company, and sold the same to the said Cooverjee Lilladhur for Rs. 5,950 only, which he yesterday received from Cooverjee Lilladhur. I am also informed and verily believe that the said transfer papers were attested by Bazonjee Nanabhoy after receiving them from me, though at the time of execution of them by Moorarjee Ludha he was not present. Upon receipt of such information, and the said Bazonjee Nanabhoy not having returned to me till evening of yesterday, I gave information to Mr. Edginton, and with the assistance of a policeman given by him, I found Bazonjee Nanabhoy at his house, when upon being questioned by me he pretended that he had received the money from the said Cooverjee Lilladhur, but had lost the same. Under these circumstances I charge the said Bazonjee Nanabhoy with forgery, cheating, and criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant for his apprehension, and also a warrant for the search of his house, may be issued, and he may be dealt with according to law. Bazonjee Nanabhoy yesterday evening told me that he intended to go to his mother who is at Bulsar, for the purpose of bringing money to pay me with, and from other information I have received, I verily believe that he intends to leave Bombay forthwith.

The Magistrate granted warrants as prayed for.

In the course of the afternoon the accused was placed by Mr. Inspector Raymond before Mr. Nana Morojee on the above charges. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Hurryshunker Balkrishna, pleader, who was in Court, stated that he had just received instructions from the prisoner to appear for him. He thought the case was a very simple one. His instructions were that the prisoner lost currency notes for the amount stated in the information from his pocket, and that he had given the information of the loss to the Deputy Commissioner of Police. Under these circumstances he would ask His Worship to admit the prisoner to bail.

Mr. Pestonjee on behalf of the prosecution strongly opposed the application, stating that the charges against the prisoner were very serious, and besides there was no truth in the allegation that the accused lost the notes from his pocket.

The Magistrate remarked that it seemed that the charges against the prisoner were very serious, and consequently he did not like to release him on bail. The best course would be to remand the prisoner to jail till Monday next.

The Magistrate (to the accused)—Do you like to go to jail or remain in the chowkey?

Prisoner—I am a man of position, and how can I go to jail?

The Magistrate—Why do you talk of your position? Great men have gone there.

Prisoner—But I will give substantial security to your Worship. My uncle will be here in about an hour.

The Magistrate—What is your uncle?

Prisoner—He is a jeweller.

The Prosecutor here got up and said—Your Worship, the uncle is not on good terms with the prisoner.

The Magistrate—He is merely a jeweller. What will he do for you?

Prisoner—He is a merchant of twenty years' standing.

Mr. Hurryshunker said that Mr. Inspector Raymond was in charge of some money belonging to his client, and he would ask His Worship to order the same to be made over to the prisoner.

The Magistrate said that he would not interfere in the matter.

As nobody came forward to stand bail for the prisoner, the Magistrate remanded him to jail till to-day.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 17th November.

The Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country, No. 138, dated the 19th August 1871.

Submits, with additional remarks and details, his Assistant Major G. R. C. Westropp's report on the affairs of the Southern Mahratta Country States for the period from 1st January 1870 to 31st March 1871.

States that in accordance with Government Circular No. 2,692 of 31st August 1870, the annual reports for the future will be for the official year ending on the 31st March instead of for the calendar year.

Resolution.—This report is satisfactory. Some of the Sirdars, such as the Chief of Jumkhundee, the younger Chiefs of Koorundwar, and the Chief of Ramdroog, have shown an active desire to promote the welfare of their people. Sanglee and the estate of Luxumonrao Anna Saheb are less favourably noticed. The latter Chief has been strongly recommended by Government to appoint a competent and trustworthy karbharee. The management by the agency of the estates of Moodhole and Meeruj, on behalf of the minors, is highly creditable. Balances of Rs. 6,34,640 and Rs. 5,68,490, respectively, remain to the credit of these estates, although there has been a liberal expenditure on public works and education.

Copy should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and to the Government of India, and copy should also be placed on the Editors' table.

THE KATTYWAR ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, 15th November.

The Political Agent in Kattywar, No. 160, dated the 1st July 1871.

Submits the Annual Report of the administration of the Province of Kattywar for the official year ending 31st March 1871.

Resolution.—During the year under report the Right Honourable the Governor visited Kattywar, and has thus had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the wants and resources of that interesting province. With some of the chiefs he had before been acquainted; others he met on this occasion for the first time. But it was with sincere gratification he observed how readily they all laid aside traditionary jealousies and joined in friendly rivalry to do honour to the representative of the British Government. His Excellency in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chiefs of Kattywar his thanks for the loyal and friendly welcome with which he was on all sides received.

2. His Excellency had special pleasure in opening the Rajkoomar College. At this ceremony he took the opportunity to point out to the Chiefs the manifold advantages of such an institution. The healthy tone both of mind and body, which a liberal education will secure to the young Princes, will tend to strengthen their position as the future rulers of the country, while it will enable them in due time personally to administer their States on enlightened principles, and thus secure the well-being of their people. His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has shown a worthy example by sending his son and heir to the College, and His Excellency the Governor has expressed to him personally the satisfaction with which he learnt that this had been done. Among the young Rajpoot Princes who were presented to him, His Excellency was pleased to observe the intelligent and pleasing demeanour of the young Chiefs of Limree and Morvee, and of Mansingjee, the son of the Thakoor of Palitana. It is hoped that the careful training which the young Rajpoot nobles will receive at the College will preserve them from the habits which too often in later years obscure the good and manly qualities of the race. Government await with interest Mr. Chester Macnaghten's report on the working of the College, and also the scheme for its future endowment and governance. The progress hitherto made appears to be most satisfactory and reflects credit on the Principal and his Assistant.

3. In connection with this subject it is to be noticed that the Chiefs generally in Kattywar have shown marked liberality in contributing to the support of educational establishments of the various grades.

4. Looking to the administration of the several States it appears that Joonaghur takes the lead in the matter of public improvements. This Durbar has spent large sums on these objects, and has taken effectual steps towards obtaining the advantages of railway and telegraph communication.

5. His Highness the Raj of Drangdra appears also to give attention to this subject, and manifests a desire to follow in his administration the good example of his father, the late Sir Runmul Singjee, K.C.S.I.

6. The Rana of Porebunder when at Rajcote for the Durbar pleaded strongly to be restored to 1st class jurisdiction. And looking to the personal respectability of the Rana and the antiquity of his family, His Excellency in Council would have been glad to have favourably considered his request. But unfortunately his administration does not appear to have been in any material point improved since his deprivation was sanctioned and approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State. Indeed, there have recently come before Government complaints which appear to show that the administration of justice in the Porebunder State is such as again to require special and unfavourable notice.

7. With reference to the remarks contained in his paragraph 82 the Political Agent should be requested to explain the circumstances under which the expenditure of the Chief of Wudwan when on pilgrimage was limited. It appears that the finances of this State are in a flourishing condition.

8. The instructions of Government with regard to the talooka of Jafferabad were communicated in Government Resolution No. 1,680 of 25th April last. Under those orders the political supervision will rest with the Political Agent in Kattywar; and the administration of this dependency should, without delay, be restored to His Excellency the Nawab of Junjeera, on the same conditions as the remainder of his territory.

9. The conciliatory conduct of the Chief of Choora towards his Bhayad is noticed with approval.

10. In the case of Wullah is exemplified the great advantage which accrues both to the Chief and his State from the appointment of a competent and trustworthy karbharee. On this subject Colonel Anderson writes as follows :—"The indefatigable Karbharee Azum Kesowlal Bhagwanlal has shown administrative ability of high order. He has cleared off the State debts, and has placed the finances on a sound basis; has improved the judicial administration and increased the efficiency of the local police; and while paying attention to education and expending reasonable sums on works of public utility has not lost sight of agriculture and its attendant wants." The Chief of Wullah should be informed of the satisfaction with which Government have learned this marked improvement in the condition of his talooka. With regard to the Karbharee's report it should be explained what is the meaning of the item of disbursement shown as "Summary Settlement, Local Funds, and Income Tax."

11. With regard to the States which are being managed on behalf of the Chiefs who are minors, it appears that the experiment of a joint administration has hitherto proved a success in the States of Bhownuggur and Morvee. This result is no doubt in great measure owing to the ability and prudence which have been manifested by Mr. Percival and Rao Bahadoor Sumbhooprusad Luxmeelall. But it may be inferred that the new system thus adopted possesses many advantages, as tending to preserve what is beneficial in the native style of administration, while provision is made for gradual reforms which it may be hoped will be accepted permanently by the States after the temporary arrangement has ceased to exist. With regard to Limree His Excellency in Council has placed on record an expression of the great regret with which he received the news of the death of Mr. Kursondass Mooljee. The management of this State has been very satisfactory. The views of Government regarding the introduction of revenue surveys and assessments in Native States are stated in Government Resolution No. 2,097 of 5th May last, and should be carefully borne in mind. A survey must generally prove useful, when the State can afford it, but considerable caution must be exercised in altering the customary and well-understood system under which the revenue is realized. The States of Gondul, Rajcote, and Bantwa, appear to have made satisfactory progress under the management of Captain Goodfellow, Captain Lloyd, and Mr. V. N. Bhagwat.

12. In paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Government Resolution on last Annual Report special attention was drawn to the necessity for an efficient federal police. It is to be regretted that little has as yet been done in this direction, and Bahirwottia outrages continue. During the year under report 11 villages have in this way been plundered, while 9 persons have been killed and 11 wounded. The great difficulty which is at present experienced by a State molested by Bahirwuttias is very clearly set forth in paragraphs 31 and 48 of the Morvee report. Mr. Sumbhooprusad points out that in dealing with the Deda Grassias now in outlawry the chief obstacles he has experienced arise from the difficulty experienced by the State police in tracking the offenders through the various broken jurisdictions through which they effect their escape; and he states that the outlaws are encouraged and protected by the sympathy of other Grassias and by the apathy of the other States not immediately attacked. It is manifest that this state of things cannot be allowed to continue. In the opinion of Colonel Anderson the only sufficient remedy will be found in the maintenance of a small but efficient body of federal police, whose services will be specially utilized in those parts where Bahirwuttaee exists, and who, being supported by the authority of the agency, will be able to pursue offenders wherever they may attempt to find shelter. The States which at present maintain the Federal Sebundy have applied to have their contingents returned to them. Government are willing that their request should be granted as soon as it can be done with safety to the public peace, and the Political Agent has been called on to report on this point, and to state the smallest force of federal police which would suffice for existing requirements. The cost of such a police when distributed over the various States will not be a heavy charge, and they should understand that there is no wish on the part of Government to bring the separate State police forces under the direct supervision of any officer who may be placed in charge of the federal police. It is hoped that on consideration the Chiefs will see that this arrangement will be of material advantage to them; and looking merely to the financial question it is better to pay a small yearly contribution than to be subjected at uncertain times to heavy expenses and loss such as have fallen on the Morvee State, through no fault of its own. This in the past year has had to expend a sum of Rs. 60,000 in operations against the Deda Grassias, and this is besides the cost of the ordinary police and the heavy damage inflicted by the outlaws. Government are glad to observe that the Thakore Saheb of Palitana had expressed his willingness to co-operate in forming a general police if the other States would agree.

13. The Political Agent should urge upon the Chiefs the considerations above stated. If, however, they continue averse to the establishment of a federal police on the proposed footing, His Excellency in Council will be prepared to consider any other scheme by which they would propose to maintain the general peace of the province.

14. The Political Agent in Kutch has been instructed to report what special measures have been taken by His Highness the Rao to prevent the Deda Bahirwattias receiving shelter and support in his district of Wagur. Copy of Mr. Sumbhooprusad's report should now be sent to him as well as to the Political Superintendent, Pahlunpoor, for their remarks.

15. The Political Agent in Kattywar states that during the year under report there have been fourteen new cases of Bahirwuttaee. The particulars of these cases should be given, and it should be stated whether rewards are at present offered for the apprehension of the persons now in outlawry.

16. Some definite instructions seem to be required with reference to the returns of civil cases disposed of by the Agency Establishments. The returns now furnished vary so materially, both in system and detail from year to year, that no safe comparison can be instituted, and it seems necessary to provide a fixed form to be used in all similarly situated political offices throughout the Presidency. Government also regret to observe a want of care and accuracy in the preparation of these returns. Thus at page 28 of this report the figures given for 1869 do not correspond with those which were shown in the annual report for that year, and similarly at page 29 the table showing the duration of suits appears to be incorrect.

17. In the present report Colonel Anderson shows as disposed of in 1870-71, 5,989 "Civil Cases" and 28,536 "Political Cases." And these political cases are again subdivided, and shown as "purely political," "criminal," and "miscellaneous." It is evident that until a more intelligible classification is adopted no proper idea can be formed regarding the judicial work of the Agency. The first step required is to show separately the civil suits properly so called disposed of by Government officers exercising permanent jurisdiction on behalf of the Agency. Among these would be included the original and appeal suits in which a judicial decision is passed by officers of all grades from the Thanadars to the Political Agent, when, with reference to the larger talookas, they are dealing with cases beyond the jurisdiction of such talookas, and when in petty estates they are exercising the jurisdiction which the holders have abandoned or are unable to exercise. In this return cases decided on behalf of Native States by temporary managers should not be shown, as for purposes of comparison they should be classed with those disposed of by the Chiefs themselves. Thus in Gondul, Limree, Rajcote, &c., the judicial administration is carried on in the name and on behalf of the minor Chiefs, and the cases so decided should form no part of the Agency Returns, but should be shown alongside of the returns furnished by the Durbars of corresponding jurisdiction. The same remarks apply to estates under temporary attachment.

18. Such of the "political" cases as are of a civil nature should be shown separately, but no instructions regarding these can be given until their nature is more clearly defined and explained. It is presumed that for the most part they are inter jurisdictional cases in which the Government officer acts as an arbitrator or mediator, but this does not seem consistent with the fact that the officers in charge of Gondul are shown as having disposed of 18,691 political cases during the past year. Full information on these points is required, and explanation should be furnished regarding what appears to be the excessive number of cases disposed of in Gondul.

19. A draft form for these returns is appended, and the Political Agent should report on it, suggesting such additions and alterations as may seem to him advisable. The particular and early attention of Colonel Anderson is requested to this subject, and he should impress on his subordinates the necessity of accuracy in the compilation of these statistics. Each office should keep its own record in the form that may be finally approved, forwarding periodically the results to be embodied in the general return of the Agency. The Political Agent should prepare on the same principles, and submit for approval draft of an amended form for the criminal returns of the province.

20. With reference to his remarks in paragraph 151 regarding the multiplication of appeals in civil cases, the Political Agent should submit definite proposals as to the mode in which he considers that appeals should be limited. He should specify the jurisdiction exercised by the several Agency Courts, and state in what cases he considers that appeals should be allowed looking to the value and nature of the suit and the jurisdiction of the trying court. Government are willing that a fee should be levied on appeals to Government in civil suits properly so called, decided by officers exercising jurisdiction on behalf of the Agency. But in order to give definite orders on this subject the information regarding "political cases" must first be submitted, (*vide* paragraph 16,) as it is not intended to levy fees in any cases in which the Agency officers act in an executive or diplomatic capacity.

21. With regard to the important question of hearing the complaints of the subordinate Grassias some progress has been made, and the matter has been partially discussed with the Chiefs principally interested. It has been pointed out that in making arrangements to hear these complaints Government are acting under the express instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, but the Chiefs have at the same time been assured that in carrying out these instructions His Excellency in Council is desirous of, as far as possible, consulting their wishes and feelings. The case of these subordinate Grassias is no doubt a hard one, as they originally themselves exercised independent jurisdiction, and till recently their complaints were heard by the Agency. Of late years interference has not ordinarily been exercised on their behalf, and they have been referred for redress to the Chiefs against whom they complain, although it is directly to the advantage of the Chiefs to ignore the customary rights of the Grassias, and to reduce them to the level of ordinary ryots. In former times a Grassia when wronged could become a Bahirwuttia, and carry on a cruel sort of private warfare until his reasonable claims were satisfied; but Government, as ultimately responsible for the public peace, have undertaken to put down absolutely this mode of seeking redress, and it is evident that the paramount power cannot justly coerce and punish the weaker party unless it has means to satisfy itself that he has not been driven by injustice to take the law into his own hands.

22. His Excellency in Council holds that a strong administration in Native States is essential in order to secure the well-being of the people. He would not, therefore, regard with favour any measure likely to weaken the hands of the Chiefs. But in the present case it appears that the administration of the Kattywar States will be strengthened not weakened by an arrangement which will remove a fertile source of disorder, which, as in the case of Moolee, may endanger the very existence of a State. And upon consideration the Chiefs will probably themselves see the advantage of obtaining a simple and effective machinery for disposing finally of this special class of cases, which must otherwise lead to much irregular interference on the part of Government and their officers. At present the Chiefs are in a very difficult position with regard to Grassia cases in which they are themselves interested. And by cordially accepting the arbitration of Government they will give the best answer to those who desire to throw discredit on their administration, by alleging that the Chiefs, in deciding those cases, become the judges in their own cause, and the despoilers of their weaker brethren.

23. No practical steps will be taken in this matter until all the objections of the Chiefs have been fully heard and considered. And they should be assured that in dealing with this exceptional class of cases Government purpose to restrict their interference within the narrowest possible limits.

24. Copy of this report should be sent to the Government of India, and the Secretary of State, and copy may be placed on the Editors' table.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A frightful accident occurred at Simla a week ago. A little girl, five years old, fell over a precipice, and was dashed to pieces.

Regatta at Madras in Christmas Week.—A general meeting was to have been held in Madras last Friday, with a view to try and arrange matters connected with a regatta, combined with other sports proposed to be held in Christmas week.

It has been very distinctly notified to the forest officers in British Burmah that they are not to hope for promotion until they pass in the vernacular. At present there are many who have no knowledge whatever of Burmese!

A Remuneration.—The Madras Government have sanctioned the payment of Rupees 1,000 to Mr. Garthwaite as remuneration for his non-official labours in the compilation of certain Canarese and Malayalum arzis required by the Secretary of State.

Address by the Native Bar to Sir Colley H. Scotland.—The Chief Justice of Madras, Sir Colley H. Scotland, who presided for the last time at the High Court on Thursday, received an address which was presented to him by the members of the Native Bar.

Water Supply at Nagpore.—The great Ambajhari water-works have, according to a memorandum of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, been executed more quickly and at a smaller cost than was estimated for. By next hot weather the city of Nagpore will be supplied with water from the reservoir, and by the end of next year the whole project will be completed.

"Beyond the Sind Frontier."—Intelligence reached Kurrachee on Monday last that the provisions which were purchased here a few days ago for the troops of the Shah Gazee of Luss, and which were being conveyed to Beyla, were plundered by Ali Khan Jamote's men a short distance from Sonmeanee.—*Sindian*, Nov. 15.

All rumours as to who shall succeed Colonel Southey, as Judge of the Small Cause Court, may be said to be at rest. The first one we heard turns out now to be correct. Major Wallace, the acting Collector of Shikarpoor, has been nominated Judge, and is expected here in a few days, or soon after he is relieved by Major Dunsterville.—*Id.*

The booming of 13 guns at 9 o'clock yesterday morning announced the departure for Kotree of the Commissioner in Sind. As we stated the other day, Sir William Merewether will remain at Hyderabad for a short time, to confer with the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in regard to irrigational works in Sind.—*Id.*

Death of Mr. Dillon.—It is with regret that we have to announce the death last Saturday afternoon, of Mr. Dillon, the Postmaster of Kurrachee. The deceased had been ailing for some time from liver complaint, and the malady had so far affected his constitution that he was compelled to obtain leave, a couple of months ago, and gain admission in the Civil Hospital.—*Id.*

Sir Colley Scotland.—We hear that the general native community of Madras propose presenting an address to Sir Colley Scotland previous to his leaving Madras, and asking his consent to the founding of a scholarship in the Presidency College in his honor and memory, to be styled "the Scotland Scholarship," for which a handsome subscription has been already raised.—*Madras Times.*

Small Cause Court Costs.—Government have in consideration the reduction of costs on suits brought before the Small Cause Court. The present rate is considered much too high, and the judges of that Court have been asked to recommend a lower rate of costs. By a lowering of the rates, the balance annually passed to the credit of Government will not be so large, but the number of suits will be considerably increased. A change of this kind appears to be urgently called for.—*Id.*

A Remarkable Suit.—A suit of a rather remarkable kind has been filed in the High Court. This suit arose out of a case that was brought before the Small Cause Court some time ago. It appears that the property of a defendant in a suit in the latter court was attached, and among other things seized was a cow with two months. After this wonderful animal was seized, it was discovered that she belonged to a third party, who now lays damages in the High Court at the high figure of rupees ten thousand. He was in the habit of exhibiting the cow, and the sum mentioned above is the loss that, he says, he has sustained by the detention.—*Id.*

Panjab University College.—We understand that a public distribution of certificates and prizes will take place on the last day of the current month (Thursday, the 30th) at 10 a.m., at the Montgomery Hall, at which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will preside and present the certificate and prizes to the successful candidates at the examinations of the Panjab University College held in the current year in arts, medicine, and Oriental literature.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

Vernacular Pamphlet on the Eclipse.—The Government have purchased 200 copies of C. Runganatha Chari's Tamil pamphlet upon the forthcoming total eclipse of the sun, and 50 copies of the Canarese edition of the same work. The copies will be sent to the Collectors of South Canara, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and Neilgherries, for sale to the higher classes at cost price, 8 annas per copy; and for general distribution to the lower classes.—*Madras Mail.*

Interruption of Traffic on the Madras Railway.—We are informed by the Agent and Manager Madras Railway Company, that he received a telegram this morning stating that a portion of the line between Somanoor and Coimbatore is flooded, the permanent way being under water for about eight chains. No damage has been done to any bridge, or to the water way, but a portion of the bank has been washed away. Under these circumstances through communication is interrupted.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 17.

A Petitioner wigged for falling at the Feet of one of the High Court Judges.—During the investigation of a special appeal case from the Calicut Civil Court, Mr. Justice Holloway on seeing the petitioner recognised him as having been the man who fell at his feet on the beach about a fortnight ago praying that his lordship would give his petition his favourable consideration. His Lordship observed that persons presenting petitions in this manner to the Judges of the Court should be taken up and severely punished. The petitioner's appeal was dismissed.—*Madras Athenæum.*

Organ Recitals.—We are glad to see it stated by a local contemporary that Mrs. Avery intends giving a series of organ recitals at St. James's Church on Saturday afternoons. The organ at St. James's is a fine instrument, and no one who has heard Mrs. Avery play on it will need to be told that that lady is a thorough musician.—*Englishman.*

Earth Currents.—In connection with the recent bad weather in the Bay of Bengal and the storm on the Madras Coast, it may interest our scientific readers to know that on the 10th instant, what are technically called in electric language "earth currents" of such strength as to seriously interfere with telegraph communication, were observed in the telegraph lines running along the east coast of India. At Madras, these currents were first noticed at 6 a. m.; they abated at 4 p.m., and were strongest in the lines forming a considerable angle with the magnetic meridian. They were also observed in the Madras cable. In Calcutta, the currents were noticed at about 3 a. m., and ceased at 2 p. m.—*Ibid.*

Canals in the N. W. Provinces.—The result of the canal operations in the North-Western Provinces for the past year are most satisfactory, the gross revenue being Rs. 31,47,160 as against Rs. 21,74,431 of the best previous year, and the nett revenue Rs. 21,25,422 as against Rs. 12,25,539, and the profit amounting to 8·21 per cent on the total capital invested up to 31st March 1868 in all the irrigation undertakings of the North-Western Provinces, good, bad, or indifferent. It must, however, be remembered that the year was one of excessive drought, which caused a much larger acreage to be brought under irrigation; and we cannot expect such favourable results in future.—*Ibid.*

Refusing to Receive a Charge.—Mr. Inspector Joseph Youman has been suspended from his duties by the Commissioner of Police for refusing to receive a charge preferred by a Mr. Floyd against some persons for keeping his wife against her will.—*Indian Daily News.*

Certainly it Ought to be Looked to.—We have already received complaints about the taking of the Census. At a village called Autgoody, near Morrison's Farm, the villagers were forced by the enumerator to pay an anna each for having their names entered in the schedule, and as they numbered just one hundred and fifty, the enumerator was the better by that number of annas, or considerably more than he was paid by the Municipal Board. It was the same at a village close by the Lalbagh, and we presume the enumerators go on the rule of exacting as much as possible from ignorant men who don't know otherwise. Surely this ought to be looked to.—*Bangalore Herald.*

ABDOOLA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

Various stories are current in Calcutta that at the time the assassin Abdoola was hanged, a large Mahomedan funeral procession was formed, and proceeded to the burial ground, and there went through the religious forms of intering the body of the martyr, that a shrine might be erected to perpetuate his memory for all time. Beyond doubt, whatever opinions may have been expressed by a small coterie of highly educated broad-church Mahomedan gentlemen, the spirit of their co-religionists in and around the metropolis has been in direct opposition. We know of one Mahomedan connected with a large educational establishment who openly expressed admiration before his pupils at the bravery evinced by the murderer! without attaching the smallest weight to the views of such men, if the term may with any justice be applied, we must say we should like to know something more about this procession. Were Mr. Reilly at the head of the police, the confirmation or contradiction of the report would be instant and reliable. With Mr. Hogg nothing instant or reliable can be expected. If he marches down to a cemetery at the head of Mr. Giles and eighty *lal-puggreewallahs*, and digs up a dead body placed there to satisfy justice and the *kumisna sahib*, it is all we may, in reason, hope for.

THE ACTUAL REVENUES COLLECTED BY MAHOMMEDAN EMPERORS.

(*Englishman*, Nov. 17.)

We learn that Mr. Edward Thomas, the well-known author of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, is bringing out a new brochure on the actual revenues collected by the Madommedan Emperors, deduced from the best and most authentic sources attainable. The figures he has arrived at, point to conclusions of the most startling character, and, if they do not smooth the path of Indian administrators for the future, should, at all events, open their eyes to the deception which, from the first dawn of British rule, has been practised upon their benevolence. When we compare the extent of territory under British sway with that which obeyed the sceptre of Aurungzebe; when we recollect what vast tracts of waste and jungle have, since his time, been brought under the plough; when we take into consideration the vast diminution which during the interval has taken place in the purchasing power of silver, it seems almost incredible that the land revenue collected by that monarch was some fifty per cent. greater than we realise at the present day. Yet official documents, the authenticity of which is above suspicion, show that the nett collections of this branch of Aurungzebe's revenue were, towards the close of the seventeenth century, £34,506,640, while at the commencement of his reign they were £24,056,114. In the reign of Akbar, in the year 1594 the land revenue was £16,574,388; between that period and 1628 it rose slowly but steadily to £17,500,000. In the next twenty years it increased to £22,000,000, at which figure it stood in 1848, during the reign of Shah Jehan; while official documents show that in 1675 it was £24,056,114 after allowing ten per cent. for collection, and some years later £34,506,640. But we give the whole of the figures as recapitulated by Mr. Thomas :—

RECAPITULATION OF THE AMOUNT OF THE REVENUES OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE AT VARIOUS PERIODS, REJECTING ALL IMPERFECT RETURNS.

	Mughal Emperors.		Authority.		Land Revenue.	Revenue from all sources.
1	Akbar,	A.D. 1593	Nizam-ud-din Ahmad.		......	32,000,000
2	"	A.D. 1594	Abul Fazl, MS		16,574,388	
3	"	"	Official documents		16,582,440	
4	"	A.D. 1605	Indian Authorities quoted by De Laet		17,450,000	
5	Jehangir, 1609-11.	A.D.	Captain W. Hawkins		......	50,000,000
6	"	A.D. 1628	Abdul Hamid Lahori		17,500,000	
7	Shah Jahan, 1648-9.	A.D.	Di to.	Gross	22,000,000	
				Nett	26,743,970	
8	Aurangzeb, 1655.	A.D.	Official documents.	Nett	24,056,114	
9	"		Later Official documents.		34,506,640	
10	"	A.D. 1695	Gemelli Careri		......	80,000,000
11	"	A.D. 1697	Mannucci (Catrou)		38,719,400	77,430,800
12	"	A.D. 1707	Ramusio		30,179,692	

Difference 10 per cent. for collection.
Double the land revenue.

In the figures of Maunuchi and Ramusio we do not place much faith. Nor is it probable that the sum of £80,000,000 given by Gemelli Careri as the total of Aurungzebe's revenue from all sources in 1695 can be strictly depended on. But the amount of the land revenue under Akbar in 1594, viz., £16,582,440, is based on official documents, so is that of £24,056,114 under Aurungzebe in 1655, and that of £34,506,640 forty years later, and this rate of increase being established by such unquestionable evidence, no reasonable doubt attaches to the figures for the intermediate years given by competent native authorities. The total revenue under Akbar was £82,000,000, of which £16,582,440 was from land, and £15,417,560 from other sources. If the latter sum increased only in the same proportion as the land revenue, the total revenue under Aurungzebe would have been about sixty-seven millions sterling.

To enable us to form a strictly accurate conclusion as to the value of this revenue relatively to our own, we should require to know the prices of the principal food grains of the country in the time of Aurungzebe. In the reign of Akbar, about four times as much grain could be obtained for the same weight of silver as now. Depreciation of precious metals had, however, then already set in, and probably went on progressing in the interval between Akbar and Aurungzebe. We have not at hand the data which would enable us to make a strict comparison of the prices of the latter reign with those of the present day, but we shall probably be on the safe side if we take the value of silver, as thus tested, to have been at least three times as great then as now. On this assumption, then, the land revenue of Aurungzebe was equal to rather more than a hundred million sterling of our own money, and we know that of Akbar to have been equal to more than sixty-six millions. We must say a doubt suggests itself to our minds, whether it would now be physically possible to collect a hundred or even sixty-six millions as revenue, from the same area of cultivated land that gave these amounts to Akbar and Aurungzebe respectively, and the facts might lend some support to the notion universally current in India, that the land is less productive now than it was in the time of the Muhammadan Emperors. It is quite out of the question, however, to suppose that it could have been five, or even three, times more productive then, nor is there any need for such a supposition. We believe there would be very little difficulty in showing on independent evidence, that if we took the same proportion of the produce throughout India, including Bengal, as Akbar took, we should realise fully as much as sixty millions sterling. The fact is, that we have from the commencement been grossly deceived, in a way in which native administrators could not be deceived, as to the productive powers of the land; we have further lost heavily by the adoption of systems of assessment which have virtually reduced the Government share even of the nominal outturn. We have also made a most serious sacrifice of revenue by allowing payments in kind to be generally commuted for cash payments; and in the permanently settled districts we have pitched the land revenue all but bodily away, by compounding for it in perpetuity, with the zemindars for the payment of annual sums which have turned out nominal.

Instead of studying the recorded statistics of the Muhammadan revenue system, we took the accounts of interested native tahsildars upon trust, and made invariably bad bargains, a considerable proportion of which we were blind enough to stereotype for all time; and now, while spending much less than our predecessors, we are driven to the most miserable and damnatory devices to avoid a deficit. Even where our error was remediable, we have gone on repeating it. Not long ago we showed that if the rental of the Orissa districts had been taken in hand fifty years ago, the actual income would have been double at this day.

GENERAL BALFOUR'S ECONOMIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am pleased to learn from a recent issue of your paper that if the opportunity be offered to him Major General Balfour proposes to do his best to disprove my charge that he has a loose habit of dealing with figures. I am heartily glad to hear it, and my contentment would be complete were he to volunteer and to act upon a like assurance in respect to his mode of dealing with facts.

I cannot expect your long-suffering to endure a continued correspondence between Sir G. Balfour and myself, discussing with more or less tediousness and at six weeks' interval his demerits as an administrator and his shortcomings as an accountant. Happily it is not needed, for the whole question of Indian military expenditure will shortly, I trust, be exhaustively considered by a really competent Committee. I need hardly say that in speaking of a competent Committee I refer to the Committee of the House of Commons, and by no means to that stated to have been just composed at the India Office, to take the wind out of the parliamentary sails and to establish a foregone conclusion, having for its leading members General Balfour himself and Sir Bartle Frere.

It is never easy to fix a specific meaning on Sir George Balfour's remarks, and I am not, on second thoughts, certain whether he proposes to rehabilitate himself in his own Committee or before that of the House of Commons. If it be really his intention to undergo the ordeal of the latter, I shall be quite satisfied to abide by its verdict, feeling quite confident that, composed as it is of men having a single interest in economical and efficient army administration, Sir George Balfour's pretensions to be considered an economical administrator will be henceforth estimated at their true value.

Even had you the space to spare I have not the time to give to follow the Major-General through the mist in which he involves himself. He shifts his figures, his grounds, his estimates, and his dates with a sort of clumsy skill which, though plausible enough to the uninitiated, really only requires patience to expose. That, provided Sir George Balfour is not in the meantime despatched to India, this will be done by Mr. Ayrton's Committee we have ample assurance; and for this result I am content to wait.

But General Balfour is not to run away with the idea that, because I decline to dodge after him through all his devious statements, they are therefore unanswerable, for the exact contrary is the case. For example, his original argument rested almost entirely on the assertion that the army since he quitted India has been relieved of the cost of 15,000 European troops. I denied this assertion, and said that since 1863-64 the reduction has been rather under than over 10,000. General Balfour rejoins : "But I must observe that I specified reductions since the year 1862-63, which is a very different thing." Is it? In 1862-63 the established strength of the British army in India, officers and men, was 73,122; in 1863-64 it was 73,152; in 1871-72 it was 63,470. Giving General Balfour, therefore, the benefit of his own year, the reduction was 9,682 of all ranks, or "rather under than over 10,000 men." Actually the reduction has been considerably less, for it is not usual to include officers in the established strength; but I give General Balfour the higher figure. Again, General Balfour objects to my denial of his statement that the estimate of military expenditure as made up by General Norman shows only a nominal reduction of £510 over the outlay of 1862-63, and combats my assertion that "it actually shows at the lowest calculation a reduction of £37,507." This difference General Balfour states "is accounted for by the simple fact that General Norman in his exposition of the 24th of March last used incorrect figures in stating the expenditure of 1862 63, as can be proved by a reference to the accounts laid before Parliament." Now a reference to the accounts laid before Parliament will show the "simple fact" that Major-General Norman's figures and the parliamentary figures are the same; only Major-General Balfour, to make a point, has deducted retrenchments, while Major-General Norman gave the gross expenditure, which is the true ground of comparison.

Again : General Balfour complains of my attributing to him the rates fixed in 1862-63. I may easily be wrong in this matter, since I only quoted his own words where he says, in his first letter to the *Times*, that the Budget statement "ignores the fact that the army expenditure *at the rates of cost established in the year* 1862-63," &c. General Balfour was at that time chief of the Military Finance Department, and, as he himself says, personally responsible for the estimates of that year. I submit, therefore, that I was fully justified in assuming the rates to have been fixed by himself. Anyhow the statement gave me no ground to suppose that in saying in his first letter the rates established in 1862-63 he meant the rates fixed in 1864-65, which are those he gives in his second letter to the *Times*. The rates given by me were, he says, neither those fixed by him in 1860 nor those he subsequently adopted of 1864-65. Quite true. I took his own system of rating, applied it to his own figures as given in the *Times*, and deduced what he there declared to be "the rates of cost established in 1862-63." I carefully added that such rates had never been accepted by any one but himself. I see now I might have said that, though "established in 1862-63," they had never been accepted at all, but were evolved in 1871 to suit an unfortunately misleading argument. As another instance, I stated that when these rates were established "the army was unorganized, and known to be so." General Balfour rejoins : "I reply that the Bengal army, which alone had been disorganized by mutiny, was reorganized by Lord Canning's Government in 1861." This playing on words is simply unworthy. Does General Balfour deny that the Madras and Bombay armies were reorganized subsequently to 1862, and that this reorganization entailed considerable expenditure? Furthermore, the statement that the Bengal army was reorganized in 1861 is so absolutely inaccurate that I cannot account for it. I turn to the army lists and to general orders, and find that it was not reorganized, as regards European officers, until October, 1863, and as regards native officers until 1864-65, the Madras Native Army not being reorganized until 1865-66! Again, General Balfour, in reply to my charge against him of emptying the arsenals and making no charges for maintaining reserves, says that the reserve stock "was so ample that the import of European stores in the year after my departure was unprecedentedly low." Just so, but only because his indents for reserve stock during the year preceding his departure were dangerously low. The remedy for the mischief threatened by General Balfour's starvation system could only be applied after he had quitted the country, and the cure, therefore, could not commence till the second year after his departure. Had he been able to say that the *indents* for European stores in the year or two after his departure had been unprecedentedly low, the argument might have availed somewhat; but to say so of the stores actually imported in the following year is to use a fallacy so glaring that its employment betokens courage untempered by discretion. General Balfour objects further to my statement that he astutely withdrew from the responsibility of control just in the nick of time, and explains that he withdrew on a medical certificate, without resigning his appointment or desiring to do so, but that within a few months after his arrival at home Sir C. Wood ordered the abolition of his appointment. Except that Sir C. Wood only suggested and did not order the abolition of the appointment, General Balfour's statement is, I admit, quite true; but it is equally true that the Government of India did not abolish it for more than twenty months after General Balfour left, not, in fact, until he had forfeited it by overstaying his leave. My charge against the Major-General of "hypocritical economies" requires, he thinks, no further refutation than a reference to any person acquainted with his views as to true economy consisting in maintaining the highest degree of efficiency. General Balfour is unfortunate in having left behind him so few persons possessing this acquaintance that I have failed to find even one. I do, however, find that his immediate successor in the office, General Broome, reported that the expenditure had been brought down "below the limits of efficiency." Indeed, this unfortunate misapprehension as to the true nature of his economic views would appear to have followed him even to England; for I have heard that an impression very similar to that I expressed prevails in respect to the Control Department, in which he at one time occupied so prominent a position, and that, for example, the failure of the Berkshire camp is due rather more to his ideal of efficiency having been reduced to practice than to the lateness of the crops. Easy, however, as it would be to hunt General Belfour from all his positions one after the other, I must exercise some self-denial and refrain from following the chase any further. Indeed, I should not have thought of troubling you at all in the matter had I not been possessed with a conviction of the mischief which must result from the reconstruction of a most influential, and at the same time almost irresponsible office, and the appointment thereto of a man such as rightly or wrongly, but at any rate conscientiously, I believe General Belfour to be. I did not, therefore, hesitate to warn your readers to distrust all his figures, and I ask the favour for the last time of a little further space to repeat the warning and to extend it to his facts.

Though General Balfour's letter to you would lead the casual reader to a contrary belief, I had not, at the time of writing, his second letter to the *Times* before me. I have not replied to this second letter, as it is merely an aggravation of his first, which I have already disposed of. But the *Friend of India* newspaper has brought to notice one point in it which is so confirmatory of my opinion and throws so strong a light on General Belfour's mode of dealing with his materials that I venture to bring it prominently forward.

Sir George Balfour, writing to the *Times* on the 23rd of May last, says :—

> One alleged cause of increase is most extraordinary. It was stated in 1869 by the military member of the Indian Government, that "it is in supplies, where administrative control is powerless, that the increased expenditure has mainly taken place." I feel it my duty to give an unqualified contradiction to the assertion that administrative control is powerless with respect to supplies,

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The truth is, to use the words of a despatch from the Secretary of State (No. 420 of 1869), that "as regards stores for India the charge is entirely dependent on the demands of the several Governments," and the extent of these demands entirely depends on the efficiency or otherwise of that very control which is now declared to be powerless. It was anything but powerless between 1859 and 1862.

So far Sir George Balfour. The military member of council referred to is the late Sir Henry Durand, then recently deceased. The passage picked out by General Balfour occurs, I am informed, in a Minute on the controller-general's review of our military expenditure, and his reference is solely to the commissariat charges. Now it is not, I regret to say, in my power to quote the *ipsissima verba* of that Minute, though it is quite clear that Sir George Balfour had access to it. It is, however, unnecessary that I should do so, as I knew Sir Henry Durand so well, and am so thoroughly acquainted with the views he held on many subjects, especially on the subject of army expenditure and the Finance Commission, that I venture to assert in the plainest and most uncompromising manner that Sir Henry Durand did not record an opinion in the slightest degree resembling what Sir George Balfour attributes to him. Sir Henry Durand had the gift of expressing himself in unmistakable terms, which were rarely—I may say never—susceptible of a second meaning. If, therefore, the passage quoted by General Balfour contain the actual words used by Sir Henry, I declare positively that either they have been somehow altered in extraction or so wrested from their context, or both, as to entirely pervert their meaning, and to impute to the deceased statesman sentiments he neither held nor expressed. Had such use been made of his words during the lifetime of Sir Henry Durand, I can well imagine the reply which General Balfour would have received from him. It was well known to his friends that, finding, while in the India Office, that General Balfour was endeavouring to usurp the functions of the Governor-General, Sir Henry Durand took an active part in the abolition of the Finance Commission; and it was as well known that he entertained a strong conviction that what of value had been done in the way of reduction was the work, not of General Balfour, but of the heads of departments acting on their own judgment, and that where the Finance Commission acted for itself the result was pernicious and extravagant.

I am aware that the imputation of perverting an official document for your own ends is a grave one. Confident, however, as I am on the point, it seems to me but right that I should dwell on it in order to enforce my previous warnings against placing implicit reliance on General Balfour's representations, most of which require as much verification as his quotation. If I am wrong in this instance, General Balfour can easily set me right by publishing the whole passage or the whole Minute from which his quotation is taken, and I think he ought to do so. Meanwhile, I have nothing to retract from the opinion I have already expressed of General Balfour's qualifications as a military administrator. I repeat that in the Indian Army under his auspices establishments were cut down on which the future efficiency of the army depended; arsenals were being emptied, and no charges incurred for maintaining reserves; the troops were reduced to immobility to avoid the expense of the carriage; no allowance was made for the future relief of troops because for the moment no reliefs were taking place; no allowance was made for the health, transport, instruction, or occupation of the British army, though it was wanting in appliances for each and all these essentials; no allowance was made for the reorganization of a great medical department, which as offering no sufficient inducements had ceased to attract qualified men to its ranks; no allowance was made for officering the lately raised native army, which was still without fixed establishments; no allowance was made for the steady and rapid rise in prices throughout India then going on; nothing, in fact, I repeat, up to 1862-3 had been accomplished but destruction, and everything deserving the name of administration remained to be done.—Yours faithfully,

Calcutta, Sept. 27. A FIELD OFFICER.

M. TAINE'S "NOTES ON ENGLAND."

(Paris *Temps*.)

XII.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ENGLISH MIND.

It seems to me that I begin to understand the form of the English mind, so different from that of the French mind. When I feel a notion of that sort drawing upon me I impart it to two or three English friends who have travelled; I submit it to their judgment, we discuss it together, at the close of the discussion the notion is corrected or developed, and such as it is I commit it to writing on the following day. The interior of an English head may not inaptly be likened to one of Murray's "Hand-books," which contains many facts and few ideas; a quantity of useful and precise information, short statistical abridgments, numerous figures, correct and detailed maps, brief and dry historical notices, moral and profitable counsels in the guise of a preface, no view of the subject as a whole, none of the literary graces, a simple collection of well-authenticated documents, a convenient memorandum for personal guidance during a journey. A Frenchman requires that everything and every piece of writing should be cast in a pleasing form; an Englishman is satisfied if the substance be useful. A Frenchman loves ideas in and for themselves; an Englishman employs them as instruments of mnemonics or of provision. I am about to cite two small facts which will serve as specimens. Stephenson, the great engineer, was asked how he had invented his machines, and the locomotive among others. He replied that it was due to a power of imagining and conceiving with the utmost precision the different parts, their forms, sizes, and connections, their possible movements, and the entire series of changes which the alteration of a part, a size, or of a connection would introduce into their combined working. Thus his mind resembled a workshop, in which all the articles were numbered and classified; he took them in turn, arranged them, mentally set them going, and, by dint of trying, he hit upon the practical combination. As a contrast, Léon Foucault told me that, having one day discovered a proposition of speculative mechanics which Huyghense and Lagrange had overlooked, he worked it out to its final consequences, and these led him to the idea of his Governor. In general a Frenchman arrives at the comprehension of a thing by means of classifications and by the deductive method, while the Englishman does so by induction, by dint of concentration and remembrance, thanks to the clear and persistent representation of a quantity of separate facts, by the indefinite accumulation of documents, either isolated or placed in juxtaposition.

Bearing upon this point is a letter in Carlyle's "Life of John Sterling," with which I have always been struck. Sterling was at the Island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, when he wrote it. A hurricane had devastated the island; he and his wife, who was pregnant, had a narrow escape. He relates to his mother the story of what occurred. Note that the narrator is a man of letters and a poet, that he has received a thorough education, and is a master of his native tongue. Yet in this case, as in all similar cases, the first care of an Englishman is to transmit to another a true, exact, and graphic account. His description is a pure statement of facts:—"My dear Mother,...... Nearly all the property, both of Susan and myself—the very house we lived in—was suddenly destroyed by a visitation of Providence far more terrible than any I have ever witnessed. When Susan came from her room to breakfast, at eight o'clock, I pointed out to her the extraordinary height and violence of the surf, and the singular appearance of the clouds of heavy rain sweeping down the valleys before us......... A very few minutes after the closing of the windows I found that the shutters of Tyrrell's room, at the south and commonly the most sheltered end of the house, were giving way. I tried to tie them, and I found in pushing at the leaf of the shutter that the wind resisted more as if it had been a stone wall or a mass of iron than a mere current of air. The rain on my face and hands felt like so much small shot from a gun. There was great exertion necessary to shut the door of the house. About 9 o'clock the panes of glass were smashed by the mere force of the gale, without anything having touched them. . . . The front windows were giving way with successive crashes, and the floor shook as you may have seen a carpet on a gusty day in London. I went into our bedroom, where I found Susan, Tyrrel, and a little coloured girl of seven or eight years old; and I told them that we should probably not be alive in half an hour. The house was under two parallel roofs; and the one next the sea, which sheltered the other, and us who were under the other, went off, I suppose about 10 o'clock. After my old plan I will give you a sketch, from which you may perceive how we were situated." And, in fact, he draws a plan, or rather two geometrical plans, with letters and indications. "In plan No. 1 a. a. are the windows that were first destroyed; b. went next; my books were between the windows b. and on the wall opposite to them. The lines c. and d. mark the directions of the two roofs; e. is the room in which we were, and 2 is a plan of it on a larger scale. Look now at 2: a. is the bed; c. c. the two wardrobes; b. the corner in which we were. I was sitting in an arm-chair, holding my wife; and Tyrrell and the little black child were close to us. We had given up all notion of surviving, and only waited the fall of the roof to perish together. Before long the roof went. Most of the materials, however, were carried clear away; one of the large corner pieces was caught on the bed-post marked d, and held fast by the iron spike, while the end of it hung over our heads; had the beam fallen an inch on either side of the bed-post it must necessarily have crushed us. The walls did not go with the roof; and we remained for half an hour, alternately praying to God, and watching them as they bent, creaked, and shivered before the storm. . . . . The old cook made five attempts to get to us, and four times he was blown down. The fifth time he, and the negro we first saw, reached the house. The space they had to traverse was not above twenty yards of level ground, if so much." The style continues to be the same to the end, correct, plain, and, in appearance, cold. It is the method of Defoe and of Swift; nothing can be less literary or more instructive.

The impression produced is the same if we consider in turn the journals, the reviews, and the oratory of the two nations. The special correspondent of an English journal is a sort of photographer who forwards proofs taken on the spot, and they are published untouched. Sometimes, indeed, there are discrepancies between the arguments in the leading articles and the statements in the letter. The latter are always extremely lengthy and detailed. A Frenchman would abridge and lighten them; they leave on him a feeling of weariness; the whole is a jumble; it is a badly-hewn and unwieldy block. The editor of a French journal is bound to help his correspondent to select from his materials what is essential, to pick out from the heap the three or four notable anecdotes, and to sum up the whole in a clear idea, embodied in a telling phrase. Nor is the difference less perceptible if their great quarterlies and our reviews are contrasted. An article in ours, even an article on science or political economy, must possess an exordium, a peroration, a plan. Everyone in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* commences with an exposition of general ideas. With them facts, figures, and technical details predominate; their articles are exceedingly heavy, excepting in the hands of a Macaulay; they are excellent quarries filled with solid but unshapen stones, requiring additional workmanship in order to fit them for general use. Moreover, in Parliament and public meetings English eloquence is hampered by documents, while French eloquence evaporates in theories. English education tends to produce this result. In the principal school in London B. had as a friend a very distinguished young man who had taken the second place in mathematics, the first in literature, who was thoroughly versed in Latin authors, and in Catullus among the rest. In his eyes Catullus was the most exquisite of poets. He knew every line by heart, was acquainted with the various readings, had studied the commentaries, and was almost qualified for producing an edition of his author. Yet, if asked to give a general view of him, to write a condensed sketch in six pages, he could not possibly do this, and he candidly acknowledged it. At Oxford and Cambridge studious undergraduates read all the Latin authors, even those of the silver age—Statius, Claudian, Manilius, Macrobius, Aulus Gellius; they are thoroughly versed in Greek also; and they have made Greek verses from the time of leaving school. But they are devoid of ideas, they know the dry bones of antiquity, but are unable to feel its spirit; they do not picture to themselves its civilization as a whole, the special characteristic of a southern and polytheistic spirit, the sentiments of an athlete, of a dialectician, of an artist. Look, for example, at Mr. Gladstone's extraordinary commentaries on Homer. Nor has Mr. Grote done anything more than write the history of constitutions and political debates. Twenty years ago the Universities were the nurseries of Greek, Latin, mathematics; were very exclusive, and maintained the exclusiveness very strongly; were extremely indisposed to afford free scope to human intelligence; the natural sciences, and philosophical history, and English composition were all uncultivated. Recently, however, new discoveries and continental methods of education have gained entrance. Still, even at this day, the system of education is better fitted for strengthening than for expanding the mind, and graduates leave the Universities as they leave a course of gymnastics, bringing away with them no conception whatever of man or the world. Besides, there is one ready made, and very acceptable, which a young man has no difficulty in adopting. In France no fixed limit bounds his thoughts; the Constitution, ten times altered, has no authority; the religion is that of the middle ages; the old forms are in discredit, the new are merely chalked out. From the age of sixteen he is assailed by doubt; he oscillates; if he has any brains, his most pressing need is to construct for himself a body of convictions, or at least of opinions. In England the mould is prepared; the religion is almost national, and the Constitution almost excellent; awakening intelligence there finds the broad lines of future beliefs already traced. The necessity for erecting a complete habitation is not felt; the utmost that appears wanting relates to the enlargement of a Gothic window, the cleansing of a cellar, the repair of a staircase. English intellect, being less unsettled, less excited, is less active, because it has not scepticism for a spur.

THE PREMIER AT GREENWICH.

(*Ceylon Observer.*)

28TH OCT., 10-30 P.M.

MR. GLADSTONE this day addressed his constituents at Blackheath; the proceedings were quiet and the Premier met with an enthusiastic reception. He reminded the electors of his warning that his public duties would prevent attention to local affairs. He promised to apply Greenwich Hospital to a purpose worthy of the National traditions. He next reviewed the Session disproving its alleged barrenness, and justifying the introduction of the lost measures on the ground of necessity. The present, he said, was the first Liberal Administration since the passing of the Reform Bill, which had survived three Sessions. He eulogized his colleagues, especially Mr. Cardwell. He expressed satisfaction with the results of the Irish legislation, and vindicated the measures of retrenchments showing that the previous Government had discharged threefold more Dockyard men than the present, but the dismissal was authorized by a vote of the House of Commons. He dilated on the Army, Education, and the Ballot Bill, and promised considerable social reforms next Session. He deprecated rashness in dealing with the House of Lords. A resolution of thanks to Mr. Gladstone was carried.

OCTOBER 30TH, AFTERNOON.

The Queen's health is improved.

Her Majesty consents to sit for her portrait for the Sydney Corporation.

It is rumoured that the Government Policy regarding Fiji is not yet settled. A strong feeling prevails here that New South Wales should accept the annexation.

Scarborough is illuminating in honour of the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales who are on a visit to Lord Lindesborough.

Mr. Cowper has had interviews with Lord Kimberley and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Government has made a free gift of 25 sixty-eight pounders to Sydney.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

OF OCTOBER 28.

UNIVERSAL ACCOMPLISHMENT.—Playing the fool.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.—"*Rule, Britannia.*"

FOR AMERICAN PUBLISHERS.

What ship does a Literary Pirate invade?—Authorship.

DRY READING.

Can you realise Mrs. Malaprop's bewilderment at hearing her grandson read from an article in the paper, about Rome,—"The ground is so parched that it is full of *fishers*"?

OUR RESERVES.

Militiaman (he had been "catching it" from his officer for shirking drill, &c.)—"Well, looky' 'ere. The next time you wants a' a'penny bloater off o' my barrer, 'blessed if you shall 'ev it!—There!"

PRUDENCE AND FORESIGHT.

"Why do you put your dolls by so carefully, Maggie"?
"I am keeping them for my *children*."
"But suppose you don't have any children?"
"Then they will do for my *grandchildren!*"

BEFORE THE SCENES.

It is a proud distinction to be called the greatest actor of the day, but considering the time when theatrical representations generally take place, it seems to us that it would be still higher praise to be hailed as the greatest actor of the night.

YEOMANRY DRILL.

Drill-Sergeant—"Dress up, Mr. Bumpshus! You must dress up."

Mr. Bumpshus (indignant)—"Dress up! Confound you! I'm better dressed than you are."

I'D BE A MORMON.

SIR,—I see by the *Times* last week that Mormonism is a disqualification for sitting on a jury, *i.e.*, in America. Can't this be adopted in England? If it is, won't there be a lot of converts to the Great Bigamical Superstition by the time the new Jury Lists have to be made out.—Yours truly, DODGER.

"FIAT EXPERIMENTUM IN" &c., &c.

The Rector—"Good morning, Mrs. Smithers. How's the baby? Isn't it rather early to bring him to church? Don't you think he'll be restless?"

Mrs. Smithers—"O, no, sir, he'll be quiet, sir, which we took him to the Methodis' chapel last Sunday o' purpose to try him, sir!"

A LONG SPELL.

A Birmingham paper announces that it has received a subscription for the Newcastle engineers from "One who has worked twelve hours a day at a vice." This reveals a sad state of immorality. In such a case, any reduction of the hours of labour would clearly be an improvement. We respectfully draw Lord Shaftesbury's attention to this startling disclosure.

HOW TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Mr. Home, the "Spiritualist," has married. Mr. Punch infrequently adverts to domestic arrangements, still more infrequently ventures a playful remark on the names of a happy couple. But he hopes, as Mr. Home has allied himself to Mademoiselle Gloumeline, he will now abandon the "gloomy line" he has hitherto followed, and give his undoubted talents fair play in pleasanter directions.

A STUDY OF OMNIBUS LIFE.

Affable person (entering Omnibus)—"I see there is room for one more on either side, ladies and gentlemen,—will *either* side kindly make room for *me*? I have no preference!"

[Stolid determination on either side to let the other side have the benefit of affable person. Complete unconsciousness, on both sides, of affable person's existence. Omnibus goes on. Embarrassing situation of affable person.

A PLEA WITH THE PAPERS.

All you who write or talk of "Education,"
Or descant on "Railway Amalgamation,"
And all such themes of droughty dissertation,
For Mercy's sake do study condensation
Of sense in fewest words' consolidation.
A weariness of the flesh, and a vexation,
Are lengthy leader and prolix oration
On questions we are fain that Legislation
Should settle with the speediest termination,
Matters of weight, the heavier for negation
Of interest; bores evoking execration.
Life is too short for daily contemplation
Of subjects all spun out with observation;
Days, drawing in the more abbreviation
Of comment ask; demand terse demonstration.
Cease, tiring patience, to wake indignation.

MONKEYDOM AND MANIA.

In a paragraph, entitled "The effects of Darwinism," the *Post* states that at Carlisle, the other day, a young man drowned himself in the river Eden, having left behind him a memorandum assigning "as his reason for self-destruction that, the Darwin theory having proved men to be descended from monkeys, he had no desire to live any longer." No Coroner's jury can, in this instance, have hesitated to find a verdict of insanity. Perhaps, however, there are too many people going about at large, and even credited with being scientific as well as in their senses, who imagine that Mr. Darwin's mere theory proves itself. By the way can that genealogist, or any of his disciples, adduce an instance of any anthropoid or other ape that ever went out of his mind, thus having previously had a mind to go out of? There is a story on record of a monkey, whom a cobbler, practising on his instinct of imitation, entrapped into cutting his throat by mistake; but apparently Mr. Darwin's poor relations do not commit suicide.

A COMYCKE CLASSICK.

NARCISSUS:

Or, Ye Nyce Young Man, who went in for a little Change.

Narcissus was a "nice" young man
In pinks and tops, who strayed,
After a run, one summer morn,
Into a forest glade.

For, in those old heroic days,
To classic students dear,
Sport was not tied to winter-time,
They hunted all the year.

So being tired and very warm,
He sought a fountain's brink.
(They 'd nothing, in those ancient days,
Like bitter beer to drink.)

There stooping down *au naturel*,
His whistle for to wet,
Reflected in the glassy pool,
His eyes a vision met.

They met—I'm not a spiritist,
In mysteries who delves—
The vision which his peepers met,
Was simply this—themselves.

He saw—what many a "nice" young man
In days succeeding his
Has seen, within the looking-glass
Reflected—his own phiz.

And straightway he forgot his thirst,
Fatigue and perspiration,
And at that *carte* gazed fixedly,
In speechless admiration.

He sat there through the fervid hours
Of that long summer day;
'Till he, in one small spot of *Greece*,
Was like to melt away.

He sat at eve, when prudent folks
At home had long been housers,
'Till damp grew his—whatever were
Greek substitutes for trousers.

He sat next day, and next week,
Asking no rest or ransom;
One thought pervading his poor brain,
That thought was, "Ain't I handsome!"

He sat there goodness knows how long,
Until at last, poor fellow,
A "thorough change" came over him,
And he grew spare and yellow.

Though never very Banting-like,
He thinner grew and thinner;
No wonder, when he only *looked*,
At a calf's head for dinner.

And so, at length he dwindled down,
Still sitting there, poor silly!
Into that bilious-looking flower,
A daffy-downy-dilly.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

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On London at 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 15/16d. do.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11 11/16d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
,, demand .... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ...... 1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Paris demand .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. .... 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1871.

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PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
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On London—6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 3/16d. per Rupee
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Interest at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.
BOMBAY. KURRACHEE. LAHORE. HONGKONG. CALCUTTA. MADRAS. AGRA. SHANGHAI. EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.
Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

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BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.
REDUCTION in RATES for SHORT PERIOD POLICIES.
KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., Agents.
8, Rampart Row.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.
CHIEF OFFICE.
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FIRE RISKS
Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

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The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.
Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.	Age next Birthday.	Civil.	Military.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to
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Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES,
JUST LANDED.
WEIR'S SEWING MACHINES .... Rs. 32 complete.
MAHOGANY CABINETS 8
WALNUT 10
PACKING CASE, EXTRA 1
Sole Agents—MESSRS. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.

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GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

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FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA.
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
Sole Agent in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.
Soldier Watches, Keyless .... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions .... 20 to 150
Gold do. do. do. .... 60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from .... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from .... 10 to 300
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.
T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. 32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. 32, 34, and * 39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND Co., LIMITED,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WHITE & Co.'s SHERRIES.
The Company are appointed Sole Agents in this Presidency for the *Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co*, the *unrivalled superiority* of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the *Home Markets* and the Presidencies of *Bengal and Madras*.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER	Qts.	21 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well-known *White Seal* brand)	,,	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, (sometimes known as the "Convent" Wine)	,,	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, (*genuine juice of the Grape, which cheaper Wines offered as Amontillado usually are not*)	,,	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO, the *ne plus ultra* of Sherries	,,	44 0	48 0

PORTS.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s FINE PORT	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	16 0	18 0
J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PORT, (*most suitable for Invalids*)	Qts.	34 0	38 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0

SPARKLING WINES.
(CHAMPAGNES, HOCKS, AND MOSELLES.)
The charge for examination and re-packing is Rs. 2 per doz for Quarts, Re. 1 per dozen for Pints.
The Company are appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. *F. Giesler & Co.*, and for Messrs. *Perrier, Jouet, & Co.*

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE; GIESLER & Co.'s "*For India*," and PERRIER, JOUET & Co.'s "*Pale Extra Dry Creaming*" brands in "original" cases	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
CHAMPAGNE; JULES (the original) MUMMS finest dry	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
CHAMPAGNE; "FLEUR DE SILLERY"	Qts.	32 0	36 0
HOCK, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
HOCK, "EHRENBREITSTEIN," finest Sparkling; possessing in full perfection the aroma and flavour of the best Rhine Wine	Qts.	38 0	42 0
Do. do.	Pts.	21 0	23 0
MOSELLE, Superior Sparkling	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0
MOSELLE, finest "NONPAREIL"	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
MOSELLE; F. GIESLER & Co.'s finest Sparkling	Qts.	36 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	20 0	22 0
BURGUNDY, Rich Sparkling, Red or White	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do. do.	Pts.	18 0	21 8

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblenz.
HOCKS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

MOSELLES.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	,,	18 8	20 [illegible]

(A few dozens of Steiger, Rudesheimer and Hocheimer on hand.)

BORDEAUX WINES.
The Company's Clarets have been known throughout the Presidency for many years as the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

CLARETS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PETIT MEDOC, vintage 1869	Qts.	11 0	12 8
MEDOC, vintage 1866	,,	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts.	8 0	9 0
SAINT JULLIEN, vintage 1861	Qts.	20 0	22 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, vintage 1859; a superb Dinner or Dessert Wine, unsurpassed for bouquet, body, and flavour	,,	30 0	34 0
Do. Pints		16 0	18 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHABLIS, vintage 1861	,,	16 0	18 0
CHABLIS, vintage 1858	,,	21 8	24 0
POMMARD, vintage 1861; fine red	,,	22 8	25 0

SAUTERNES.

BARSAC, vintage 1861	,,	20 0	22 8
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1861	,,	22 8	25 0
HAUT SAUTERNES, vintage 1858	,,	30 0	34 0

GREEK AND HUNGARIAN WINES,
In pure unfortified condition.

SPIRITS.
BRANDIES.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated HEART-LABELLED Brandy)	per doz.	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, FINE OLD PALE; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat & portable speciality for Travellers' use)	,,	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, OLD PALE, far superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others commonly sold at the same rate	,,	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, PALE; the Vine-Growers Co.'s label	,,	18 0	21 0

EXSHAW'S, HENNESSEY'S, MARTELL'S, AND MOUNIER'S.

LONDON GINS.

BOOTH'S LONDON OLD TOM	Qts. per doz.	18 0	21 0
SWAINE and BOORDS	,, ,,	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

DE KUYPER'S Genuine GENEVA, case of 15 large square bottles	25 8	28 0
Do. do. case of 12 small square bottles	14 0	16 0

RUMS.
The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. HENRY WHITE & Co., Purveyors by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

RUM, FINEST OLD JAMAICA, H. White and Co.'s	Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
RUM, OLD JAMAICA	,,	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

IRISH KINAHAN'S Celebrated LL.,	Qts. per doz.	19 0	21 0
SCOTCH, CRABBIE'S Fine Highland	,,	18 0	20 0

(NOT LESS THAN 3 BOTTLES SUPPLIED AT CASH RATES.)

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.
Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse Curaçao, Maraschino, &c, &c. of the finest brands only,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
WINE ADVERTISEMENTS.

KINLOCH'S AMONTILLADO.—Indescribably soft, A standard Wine. Rs. 32. Five per cent. on three dozens.

KEMP'S HOUSEHOLD SHERRY.—By a rare opportunity this has been imported at almost nominal expense, hence the low price. It is a nice, dryish Wine. As a Tiffin Wine nothing better can be desired. Rs. 19. Five per cent. on three dozens.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—From J. J. BORDES, the sole authorised shipper. In very fine order. Quarts, Rs. 36. Pints, Rs. 19.

ULLAGED CHAMPAGNE.—Although the loss of the smallest portion of such a Wine is matter for cruel regret, it is a comfort that what remains of it is not in the least injured. Quarts, Rs. 12, Five per cent. on three dozen.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—Rs. 9.
AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.
Claret Cup made with the above is the most wholesome, delicious, and economical of all table beverages for this country.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER PALMER, & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.
LONDON HOUSES:
MARK LANE, CITY, AND COCKSPUR STREET, STRAND.
ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.
REPRESENTATIVES AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR LONDON AND BORDEAUX HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the pleasure of submitting a Revised Abstract of their well-known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
DRY CHAMPAGNES— Rs. 40*†, Rs. 36*, Rs. 30*.
Ditto MAGNUMS— Rs. 80.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE— Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS— Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES— Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS— Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS— Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN— Rs. 32*. MACON— Rs. 21.
NUITS— Rs. 26. CHABLIS— Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER— Rs. 25-8*. FORSTER TRAMINER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—Rs. 42*. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNER— Rs. 34. OCHHEIMER— Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN— Rs. 20.
COGNAC— Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8. RUM—Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8. GENEVA—Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*. BITTERS—Rs. 20.
MARSALA—Rs. 16. MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for Tropical consumption—from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*. Those marked (+) shortly to arrive.

TERMS.
Three months' Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded: liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.
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Full particulars and detailed descriptive Price Lists to be obtained at our Offices,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.
We have received, ex ROODEE, a further consignment of this brand.
Cases containing 1 doz. Quarts .... Rs. 40 each.
Ditto 2 ,, Pints .... 43 ,,
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 28th October 1871.

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With the Bungalows numbered and accurately marked.
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FOR SALE, INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c., at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S DEPOT, Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street, INDIAN CONDIMENTS and PRESERVES, in great varieties, consisting as follows:—
Mango Chutney, in Bottles
Mild ditto ditto
Cashmere ditto ditto
Bengal ditto ditto
Madras ditto ditto
Lucknow ditto ditto
Curry Powder ditto
Ditto Paste ditto
Mullagatawny ditto ditto
Mango Fruit ditto
Ripe Mango ditto
Pineapple ditto
Mango Pickle ditto
Lime Pickle, in Bottles
Nepaul Chilly ditto
Nepaul Pepper, in 2 oz. bottles.
Tapp Sauce, in pints
Mango Pickle, in jar
Ditto ditto keg
Mango Preserves, in jars
Gowaver Jelly, in pots
Mango ditto ditto
Roselle ditto ditto
Mango Jam ditto
China Preserves of all sorts, &c. &c.
Orders for India, England, and the Continent will be duly executed. The Trade will be supplied on the most liberal Terms.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
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PRINTERS' VARNISH.
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A Large Stock of French Novels of celebrated Authors on hand.
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EIGHT ANNAS EACH, OR Rs. 4-8 PER DOZEN.
A Family Failing, A. S. S., Box and Cox, Boots at the Swan, B. B., Blighted Being, Betsy Baker, Bombastes Furioso, Cozy Couple, Cool as a Cucumber, Diamond Cut Diamond, Deaf as a Post, Honeymoon, I've Written to Brown, Ici on Parle Français, John Dobbs, Jealous Wife, Lend me Five Shillings, Little Toddlekins, Matrimony, Perfection, Porter's Knot, Petticoat Government, Retained for Defence, Rough Diamond, Raising the Wind, Regular Fix, Slasher and Crasher, Sarah's Young Man, To oblige Benson, Taming a Tiger, Thumping Legacy, Ugly Customer, Unwarrantable Intrusion, Urgent Private Affairs, Villikins and his Dinah, Very Suspicious, Wandering Minstrel, Whitebait at Greenwich, Wonderful Woman.

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Watson's Practice of Physic. New Edition, 2 Vols.	22	8
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